

SAMPAN

Harassment, Violence against Indochinese Refugees

By Betty Hok-Ming Lam

The frequency of incidents directed against Indochinese refugees reported in Dorchester has raised the question of why the situation is so tense in that particular area.

According to Ted Hartry, director of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) which sponsors and helps resettle refugees, Dorchester does not have the largest concentration of Indochinese. Allston-Brighton ranks highest in Indochinese population, followed by Dorchester, East Boston, Charlestown, Revere, North Shore and South Shore.

He said fewer troubles reported in other areas does not necessarily mean that those areas are free of racial incidents. He pointed out that Dorchester is a racially mixed area with Blacks, Hispanics, Haitians, Indochinese, and Cubans, and different ethnic backgrounds make some areas more vulnerable to disturbances.

"I would say that there is no concerted effort in the community to drive them out," Hartry said. He explained that the young kids are looking for the most vulnerable people in the community. The kids know that the Indochinese probably do not speak English well and might not know how to protect themselves by calling the police, he said. Sometimes the Indochinese are overly polite, according to Hartry, which gives the wrong impression that they are timid. "People take advantage of them (Indochinese) and would pick on them rather than somebody else," he said.

Hartry said he would rather not speculate on what really happened at Coleman Street on July 24. But he felt that probably would not have happened in

front of a home of a white family. "They would know how to deal with them. The police would have been called," he said.

Moir Lucey, services coordinator of International Institute of Boston, said that refugees are not assigned by specific rules to a particular area in the city. It all depends on the area's availability of housing and services, accessibility to public transportation, and the agency's connection with the landlords.

Hartry explained that there is a lot of secondary migration among Indochinese. When some refugees are put in the suburban

areas, they feel isolated and want to move to where there are more people who can speak their own language. Besides that, he said, the foremost concern of most Indochinese is how to live most cheaply and save the most money and Dorchester is where affordable housing can generally be found.

Ben Tu, counselor at the Indochinese Psychiatry Clinic Project at the Brighton Marine Hospital, said he found no problem living at peace in many neighborhoods in Boston, which included Chinatown, South Boston, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, and now Allston.

But he said the language barrier might be the biggest obstacle between Indochinese and their neighbors.

Many of Tu's Vietnamese friends told him they dare not say hello to their American neighbors because they would not know what to say if a conversation is started.

"If we don't talk with people, there will be misunderstanding, I would say it is up to the individual to make a place safe to live," Tu said.

De Pham, who lives in Dorchester, remarked that not everywhere in Dorchester is un-

safe for Indochinese because where she lives now is relatively calm. But there were cases of rock-throwing and harassment on the streets experienced by her former roommate who lived in another section of Dorchester.

Pham's roommate and her family lived in an apartment in which the former tenant was an American family evicted by the landlord because they were several months' behind in rent payments. After the Vietnamese family moved into the apartment, there were incidents of

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Nguyen Pham Helps Police Reach Indochinese Refugees

By Gloria Chun

Intellectualizing the process of harassment, changing a situation from a physical, irrational confrontation into a personal dialogue was the strategy that worked for nearly two years for Nguyen Pham.

Pham, a refugee from Vietnam, is a new member of the staff of the Community Disorders Unit of the Boston Police Department. The CD unit, as its resident officers refer to it, is a special investigative body of the police department charged with implementation of the State Civil Rights law and the monitoring of racially-motivated crimes and harassment.

Pham could be the key link to solving many of the cases involving the Vietnamese refugee community, a community which over the past few years, has experienced increasing numbers

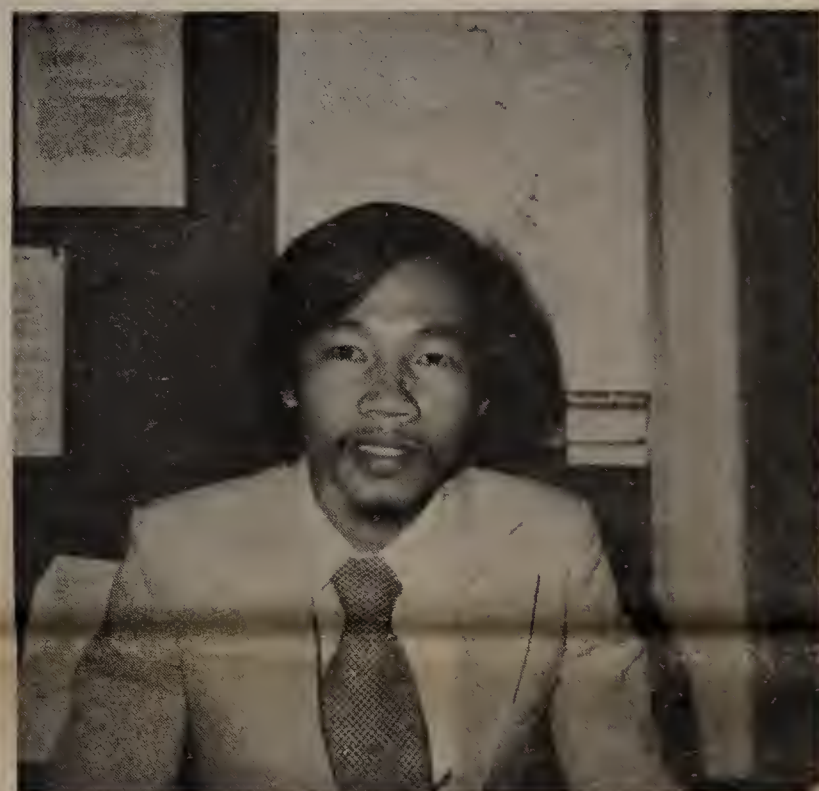
of incidents of racial harassment.

Language has been the barrier, as well as the refugees' mistrust, and fear of uniformed police. Pham, an articulate, English-speaking refugee who has been in the United States for two years, serves as the translator for the unit. More important, he is a watchdog for incidents that are not initially reported; he seeks out victims, and educates and informs them of their rights, and the importance of serving as witnesses in crimes and offensive acts in order to stop continued harassment.

Pham himself is a victim.

For him, a single male living in Dorchester (which has the highest incidence in Boston of reported harassment), the life of a Vietnamese refugee trying to

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Nguyen "Win" Pham, Vietnamese translator in the Boston Police Dept's Community Disorders Unit, sits in front of a map of the city's neighborhoods. Pins show where acts of violence and harassment against Asian refugees have been reported. [Photo courtesy of the Boston Police Department]

U.S. Justice Department Refers Vincent Chin Case to Federal Grand Jury

By Doris Sue Wong

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) announced August 4 its decision to seek federal grand jury indictments of two white men on charges of violating federal civil rights statutes in the beating death of Vincent Chin.

A 23-member grand jury will be convened in Detroit September 7 to receive evidence and decide whether in fact any civil rights violations had occurred.

Meanwhile, the Detroit-based civil rights group American Citizens for Justice (ACJ) plans to go forward with an appeal of the case in Michigan courts.

Vincent Chin, a 27-year-old Chinese American draftsman, was clubbed to death with a baseball bat in Detroit on June 19, 1982. His two attackers reportedly hurled racial slurs at him and mistook him for being Japanese while at a nightclub

the evening the beating took place. After pleading guilty to charges reduced from second degree murder to manslaughter, Ronald Ebens and Michael Nitz were placed on three years probation and fined \$3000 each.

At the urging of the Organization of Chinese Americans (OCA) the Justice Department instructed the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in May to begin investigating the case for federal civil rights violations.

In an August 4 press statement, Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds, head of the DOJ's civil rights division, stated, "Based on evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I have concluded that this matter will be presented to a federal grand jury."

Although a Justice Department spokesperson declined to discuss the details of the case, it is believed one of the issues to

be considered by the grand jury is whether the right of Vincent Chin to enjoy a public facility had been denied by Ebens and Nitz.

OCA National President Robert Wu stated that during a meeting with OCA and ACJ representatives earlier this summer, Reynolds had also indicated that he believed that the sentences handed down against Ebens and Nitz were "grossly unfair and much too light" and Chin's death was "a tragically violent killing."

OCA Executive Director Laura Chin said that the Justice Department's decision to seek grand jury indictments was "just one more step forward and we've still got a long way to go." She said OCA plans to continue to follow the case closely as it goes through the federal judicial process, which may take years.

Though the case might be a "politically good issue" for the

Justice Department to take on at this time because of recent criticism levied against the Reagan administration's attitude toward civil rights, still "that's good for us," Chin noted. "It's the first time in a long time the Chinese American community in this country has been able to galvanize and make itself known and heard to the federal government."

"But the work doesn't stop. We have to continue to organize. We are more powerful as a community when we organize to educate policymakers," she added. "In general we have to be vigilant because we bear the brunt of racial discrimination and incidents of racial violence."

Chin said that OCA, through its 26 chapters around the country, is currently setting up a network to collect information and lobbying congress to hold hearings and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to conduct a

study on racial violence committed against Asians in this country.

"Very little information has been collected on Asian Americans. Hearings and studies have been conducted on other groups, but Asian Americans have not been given that same type of attention. So if no one looks at it, we've got to, so that when the commission or congress is ready to look at it, we're ready and don't just have empty words," Chin said.

She explained that by requesting a commission study and congressional hearings, OCA hoped to bring more national and media attention to the issue of racial violence against Asians and to educate policymakers, the general public, and Asian Americans themselves on the issue of racial crimes against Asians.

"We have to educate policy-

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Legends Behind the August Moon Festival

The following excerpts from *THE MOON YEAR* by Bredon and Mitrophanow (1966) reveal some of the traditions, beliefs, and customs behind the August Moon Festival.

The eighth moon (of the lunar calendar) is the Harvest Moon *par excellence*. Though Chinese farmers gather several crops a year, this is the time when they cut the giant *kao liang*, green as jade and red as burgundy, when they carry home the golden maize. The simple rhythm of the flail resounds from every threshing-floor in North China, and the creak of the stone mill turned by blindfolded donkeys is heard in every village.

Their heavy labours over, the peasants again worship their earth-gods with the same old-fashioned rites used in the second moon.

The most enjoyable function was probably the theatricals held in almost every village. Although a precious amusement to the local communities, their real motive is to entertain the gods whose reactions in China are always very human. For this reason, the stage of the open-air theatre, generally attached to the temple although outside the compound, faces the main shrine so that the "Invisible Ones" may have a good view of the play over the heads of the audience.

Peasant audiences are not hard to please. They require no seating accommodation but patiently stand, squat on the ground, or, if there be room, unharness their mules and watch the performance from their carts ranged in a row facing the stage. They want no dramatic novelties, no elaborate properties. The stage is a simple

affair, entirely open to inspection, but imagination supplies all deficiencies of scenery. Finally, they ask no all-star companies, but are content with even a rude troupe of mummers.

The Harvest Festival coincides with the Moon's Birthday, so that the fifteenth of the eighth month is a double feast, one of the most important in the Chinese calendar. The Queen of Night represents the fluid element of the universe, because the Chinese early discovered her connection with the ocean tides. "The Moon," they say, "consists of the Yin fluid, or water." Now nature, according to their theory, is controlled, as we have seen, by two great principles, the Yang and the Yin, the Yang being male and the Yin female. The Sun personifies the Yang, the source of virile energy, light and heat, the Moon the Yin, the source of moisture, especially in

the form of clouds and rain....The two form a heavenly couple who have charge of the worlds and its affairs....

The Chinese fixed the date of the Moon Festival in the eighth moon—the season when the female principle began to take the upper hand in Nature; that is to say, when summer heat gave place to autumn coolness, and summer brightness to winter darkness. Its fifteenth night is the moon's apogee. At no other time is she so bright or brilliant. Then, and only then, the Chinese say "she is perfectly round."

Feminine herself, the night lantern is, not unnaturally, the patroness of women, and in every family it is the duty of the women to worship her. There is a saying: "Men must not worship the Moon, women must not sacrifice to the Kitchen God."

Some women bake their moon-cakes themselves as an act of

piety, in remembrance of the deliverance of their forbears from the oppressors, and stuff them extravagantly, if they can afford it, with bits of lard, spices, melon-seeds, almonds, orange-peel, and sugar. In cities, confectioners present them to the poor—for, says the proverb, "even to dream of a moon-cake foretells riches,"—and in villages "moon-cake societies" are often formed. A skilled baker acts as treasurer, and all the members contribute a few coppers monthly so that, when the festival comes round, every family is supplied with the luscious *yueh ping*, decorated with rude pictures of the Moon Hare or the Moon Toad.

—Submitted by Tong Jones



Afghan Sewn by Chinese Elderly to be Festival Raffle Prize

The elderly of the Greater South Cove Golden Age Center's arts and crafts class this year have sewn a colorful decorative afghan now on display in the front window of the Shawmut Bank at the corner of Harrison and Beach Streets in Chinatown.

Meanwhile, participants of the Center's Adult Day Health Pro-

gram are now working on a yarn-rug featuring a big panda.

These two pieces of handiwork will be displayed and offered as raffle prizes at the August Moon Festival on August 21 in Chinatown. Proceeds from the raffle tickets, which will be on sale this month, will benefit the arts and crafts programs for the elderly.

* Vincent Chin

Continued from page 1

makers to some of the dangers we see, such as recurrences of past experiences that in times of high unemployment, foreigners get blamed. And who looks more foreign than Asians? We're as much a part of

America as other people. We have substantial history and made substantial inroads which are not acknowledged. We have to educate the public and our own people about how we feel about this and that Asian Americans are as American as any other ethnic group," Chin explained.

ACJ Chair Kin H. Yee was also cautious in his reaction to the Justice Department's request for grand jury indictments. "Naturally we're

pleased with the Department of Justice's decision to initiate a grand jury investigation. But it's only a beginning. It's a step toward our goal for getting justice for Vincent Chin."

Yee said attorneys for ACJ soon plan to file an appeal of three motions in the Michigan Court of Appeals or State Supreme Court. The three motions last April were brought before and later denied by Wayne County Circuit Judge Charles Kaufman, who issued

the original sentences against Ebens and Nitz. The ACJ sought to have Judge Kaufman vacate the original sentences and issue new ones, to have Lily Chin, the victim's mother and heir, and a personal representative of the victim's estate recognized as interveners, and to allow a special prosecutor to be appointed to the case.

Yee said that if the appeal is successful it would probably mean Judge Kaufman would be ordered to re-examine the case.

14th Annual August Moon Festival Schedule

The Chinese community will hold its 14th Annual August Moon Festival in Chinatown on Sunday, August 21 from 12 noon-5 p.m.

The festival planning committee, which includes both Boston and suburban Chinese, chose Chinese games and arts and crafts to be the theme for this year's celebration. Brush painting, mask making, flower making, paper folding, Chinese lantern making, and shuttlecock will be among the games and handicrafts featured at tables set up along Hudson Street. A Chinese teahouse, a carnival, and a neighborhood crime prevention exhibit will also be a part of this year's celebration.

The following is a tentative schedule of entertainment to be offered during the course of the day.

- noon — Welcoming remarks by Bill Chin of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association
- 12:15 — Lion Dance
- 12:45 — Chinese Folk Dances by the Kwong Kow Chinese Language School students
- 1:30 — Contemporary Chinese Songs and Instrumental Music by the Sojourners
- 2:00 — Classical Chinese Music by the Kew Sing Music Club
- 2:30 — Martial Arts Demonstrations
- 3:00 — Children's Chinese Folk Dance by the Greater Boston Chinese Cultural Association
- 3:30 — Traditional and Contemporary Vietnamese Folk Songs
- 4:00 — Martial Arts Demonstrations
- 4:30 — Contemporary Chinese Songs by Rose Chew
- 5:00 — Traditional Khmer Dances by the Cambodian Community of Massachusetts Dance Troupe

Police to Sponsor Crime Prevention Exhibit

The Boston Police Department will sponsor a neighborhood crime prevention exhibition at the August Moon Festival on Sunday, August 21 from 12:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the corner of Beach Street and the Surface Artery.

"The purpose of the exhibit," according to Commissioner Joseph M. Jordan, "is to foster better police community relations by making the community aware of all the services the Department offers and by fostering the development of local crime watches and safe street programs."

Jordan also noted, "The exhibit will also attempt to impart crime prevention tips so that we can help to stop crime before it happens."

At the exhibit speakers will explain the uses of the emergency services rescue truck, the

SWAT truck, the bomb trailer, the special operations armored vehicle, and the latest model of the police cruiser, which will all be on public display.

Among the other exhibits and demonstrations that will be presented by departmental units: an exhibition of safety locks and alarm systems; demonstrations by the anti-burglary task force; CPR demonstrations by police academy personnel; a drug display; safety demonstrations by Officer Friendly; a communications display and demonstration of the Boston police radio system; radar demonstrations measuring the speed of a tossed softball; canine demonstrations.

Police personnel will be stationed throughout the exhibit area to answer questions. Brochures on crime prevention will be available as well as information on police recruitment and the cadet program.

SAMPAN

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Chinatown Holds Mayoral Candidates Forum

MAYORAL HOPEFULS AT
CHINATOWN CANDIDATES NIGHT...



Eloise Linger



Mel King



Dennis Kearney [left] and Raymond Flynn



David Finnegan



Frederick Langone



Robert Kiley



Michael Gelber



Lawrence DiCara

By Doris Sue Wong

Some 200 Chinatown-South Cove residents and workers gathered at the Quincy Community School Cafeteria July 26 to meet and hear Boston's nine Mayoral candidates address issues facing the local Asian community.

Chinatown Candidates Night, conducted in Chinese and English, included questions from panelists and the audience. Suzanne Lee served as moderator, Henry Wong, Neil Chin, Kam Lee, and Vincent Moy as panelists, and Bet Har Wong, Regina Lee, and Richard Cheng as translators. Because of time limitations, each question was directed to specific candidates.

Panelist Henry Wong asked Raymond Flynn, David Finnegan, and Dennis Kearney to describe what resources they would commit to the Chinatown-South Cove area for housing and how they would go about doing it.

Flynn, past state representative and currently a city councilor, said he would devise a formula that would allow downtown development to continue but also balance it with the "legitimate" housing needs of the Chinese community.

Finnegan, past school committee president and currently a radio talk show host, said he would propose a housing policy which would identify the community's housing priorities and create a "superfund or venture capital fund" which would be made available to neighborhoods for community development. Monies for the fund, he stated, would be obtained through a percentage of the sales of public properties and mandatory contributions which would become a part of any new development proposals in the city.

Dennis Kearney, former state representative and currently sheriff of Suffolk County, stated he would recommend that a housing specialist or coordinator be appointed in the mayor's office to establish a program which identifies under-utilized buildings in Chinatown, such as vacant warehouses and factories, that can be converted into moderate income housing. He also said he would make city government the focal point for referring neighborhood groups and individuals to institutions for financial and special assistance.

In his next question, Wong requested Lawrence DiCara, Mel King, and Robert Kiley to state their positions on rent and condominium control regulations that would protect all the residents, including new immigrants, in Chinatown and South Cove.

DiCara, past city council president and currently an attorney, stated that although he voted for the current rent control law, he considered it to be a "stop gap measure." He suggested that because the "real problem" is the lack of adequate housing in Boston, city government should offer the same kinds of incentives for residential development as has been in place for downtown development for the past twenty years. He added that the mayor has a moral as well as legal obligation "to fight for those kinds of housing subsidies we can no longer have."

King, a former state representative, noted that in Chinatown it is particularly important to have rent and condominium control since the choice of housing is more limited than for other populations. He said he was in favor of expanding current rent and condominium control ordinances and also building

GUEST COMMENTARY

Unity Needed to Fight for Equal Job Opportunities

By Ken Yee and Joe Chan
Chinatown People's Progressive Association

The employment situation for Chinese is getting worse. Both the garment and restaurant industries are in decline. Many families are finding it more and more difficult to pay the rent and keep food on the table.

The weak economy is one cause of the problem. But the fact is that Chinese have always been discriminated against. Our 130 years of history in this country have proven this fact. While building the railroad, our forefathers had to work longer hours, do the most dangerous work, and receive less pay than the white workers. In 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed to stop Chinese immigration to this country. For the Chinese who were already here, they were not allowed to work in most jobs. They found work mainly in the laundries, which were jobs that white people did not want. In the last few decades, the laundries have been replaced by the restaurants and garment shops. But this reflects the continued discrimination that Chinese face in employment. Chinese people should have the right to work in any jobs for which they are qualified,

without discrimination, prejudice, or harassment.

Presently the garment and restaurant industries are in trouble. This is all the more reason why we must have equal opportunities in all jobs. We should have the same rights as anybody else to work in hotels, electronics, plumbing, construction, sales, etc. But racism and discrimination still exist very strongly, especially during these times of economic recession. Therefore we must unite ourselves, work together, and demand our equal rights. We must confront the business bosses and politicians, and demand equal job opportunities.

Hotel is practically the only industry that is expanding in Boston. The Westin Hotel at Copley Square has just opened in July. A new Marriott Hotel, also at Copley Square, will open in early 1984. Lafayette Place is scheduled to open this October, with its hotel, the Intercontinental, opening in June of next year. Even though hotel jobs are not great, they do offer a livelihood and some long term security. The starting pay of a housekeeper at the Westin Hotel is \$5.15 per hour. Health insurance is provided and benefits are, in general, better than the garment and restaurant industries. But

the work is not easy. The housekeepers are expected to clean 16 rooms in an eight hour shift. A few Chinatown residents are already working in the Westin Hotel. The opening of the Lafayette Place right next to Chinatown should provide even more jobs to Chinatown. But we can get these jobs only if we fight for them. Chinatown should discuss with Lafayette Place the issue of employment opportunities. The Chinatown People's Progressive Association (CPPA) wants to work with all groups and individuals

around this campaign.

CPPA wants to unite with the Chinese community to fight for jobs. We have already formed a Jobs Committee. We have done some research on the hotel and electronics industries, conducted an employment workshop, and helped people get jobs at the Westin Hotel. If you are interested in working with our Jobs Committee, or if you have any questions, please call: Joe or Ken, CPPA, 27 Beach St., 3 Fl. at 338-7436. Saturdays and Sundays, 11 a.m.-6 p.m.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Chinese in America Subjected to a History of Injustices

Your excellent July editorial on the Vincent Chin tragedy rightly pointed out that ever since Chinese people began coming to live in America, they have been subjected to various pernicious injustices: social, economic, and legal.

The Chinese in America have been well-known for their hard work, sacrifice, peaceful and quiet ways, and for their strong family life. But these same virtues have made them unpopular with many Americans who have viewed and continue to view Chinese people as economic and social threats. The late Senator George Hearst, for example, once wrote that "One of my greatest objections to them [Chinese] is that they can do more work than our people and live on less, and for that reason...they could drive our laborers to the wall."

Others manifested a racist attitude towards Chinese. For example, one witness who appeared before the Joint Congressional Committee to Investigate Chinese Immigration in 1876 stated: "[The Chinese are] as inferior to any race God ever made...There are none so low. I believe that the Chinese have no souls to save, and if they have, they are not worth saving."

Spokesmen for American labor also expressed racist sentiments regarding the Chinese. They viewed the Chinese as economic and social threats. According to one AFL Convention Report, the "Chinese brought with them nothing but filth, vice and disease....All efforts to elevate them to a higher standard have proven futile." Samuel Gompers, who at the time was AFL President, declared that "Every incoming coolie means...so

much more vice and immorality injected into our social life." Both Gompers and Herman Guttstadt of the AFL even charged that "The offspring of miscegenation between Americans and Asiatics are invariably degenerate."

A number of laws passed by this country illustrate the racist attitude towards Chinese and the effort to make Chinese "second-class citizens." For example, in 1882 the United States Congress passed the First Chinese Exclusion Act; it banned the entrance of Chinese laborers for 10 years. In 1906 the San Francisco Board of Education ordered that all Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children be segregated in an oriental school. In 1924 an Immigration Act passed by Congress excluded "Chinese women, wives and prostitutes." Any American who married a Chinese woman lost his citizenship; any Chinese man who married an American woman caused her to lose her citizenship.

We ask the following question: How can Americans reconcile the long record of the horrendous treatment of Chinese in America with the teaching of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal," and that they are endowed by God with certain "inalienable rights, like the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"?

The Vincent Chin tragedy, then, has to be considered in the light of a long history of racist attitudes and practices directed against Chinese people in America.

Haven Bradford Gow
Fall River, MA



Sam Chin of Allston, owner and manager of Dan Chan's Restaurant in Fitchburg and a member of the Fitchburg Lodge of Elks, was recently presented with the "Elk of the Year Award." The award was presented to Chin by the Fitchburg Lodge and Grand Lodge of Elks in recognition of his loyalty and meritorious service to the order. Making the presentation is past Exalted Ruler Philip DiNatale (left) and the Exalted Ruler John LeBlanc of the Fitchburg Lodge of Elks.



The South Cove YMCA last month contributed \$1500 to the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association's [CCBA] fund to reconstruct its building at 14 Oxford Street in Chinatown. The structure was leveled earlier this year by an explosion, the cause of which is still unknown. Making the check presentation to CCBA Chair Bill Chin [right] are South Cove YMCA Board Vice Chair Robert Guen [left] and Executive Director Ron Yee. [Photo by Doris Sue Wong.]

ACJ Conducts California Speaking Tour

American Citizens for Justice (ACJ), the Detroit-based civil rights organization which has been leading nationwide efforts to seek justice in the Vincent Chin case, conducted a week-long tour on July 9-17 to address supporters in California.

The special guest on the tour was Lily Chin, mother and sole survivor of Vincent Chin. Also participating was Kin Yee, president of ACJ, Dr. Marisa Chuang, vice president, and Helen Zia, press secretary.

The group, which was co-sponsored by the Southern California Justice for Vincent Chin Committee in Los Angeles and

Asian Americans for Justice in San Francisco, sought support for ACJ's efforts to bring federal civil rights charges against Ronald Ebens and Michael Nitz, the baseball bat killers of Vincent Chin.

While on tour, the group met with local media and with dozens of organizations and individuals who have been following the Chin case. The ACJ urged Asian Americans throughout the U.S. to join together as a united force in seeking public and private sector action against racial attacks on Asians.

The itinerary involved four days in the Los Angeles area, including San Diego and San Bernardino, and four days in the San Francisco area, including Fresno and Sacramento. In San

Francisco, the group met with Asian American labor leaders, including the president of the Central Labor Council of the AFL-CIO, and Newton Kamekani, financial secretary of UAW Local 1364 of the GM Fremont plant.

At the invitation of the Coordinating Committee of the Asian/Pacific Democrats, representatives of the ACJ addressed the founding session of the Asian/Pacific Caucus of the Democratic National Committee on July 14, regarding the Vincent Chin case and its implications for people of Asian descent.

The ACJ, which is non-partisan and seeks support from all groups in its efforts to obtain justice for Vincent Chin and to

promote the civil rights of Asian Americans, intends to call on members of Congress and Democratic presidential hopefuls to exercise their influence against racially-suggestive campaigns directed toward Asian imports.

The ACJ maintains that such campaigns lead to the scapegoating of Asians for the nation's economic problems and can lead to attacks similar to the fatal clubbing of Vincent Chin by a Detroit autoworker and his stepson. Of particular concern to the ACJ are the inflammatory and racially-derogatory slogans and caricatures against Japanese which are appearing on bumper stickers in Michigan.

In addition, the ACJ cites statements about the Japanese

auto industry made by some congressmen, such as a Michigan Democratic congressman's reference to Japanese as "those little yellow people," and a Michigan democratic senator who likened the auto import problems with Japan, to the Japanese invasion of Pearl Harbor.

The ACJ also has announced that it has retained the legal services of Thomas E. Brennan, former justice of the Michigan Supreme Court and current president of Cooley Law School. Brennan will serve as counsel with Mark Susselman, esquire of Hiller, Larky and Hoenga in ACJ's appeal of Judge Charles Kaufman's June 3 ruling against a motion to have the sentences against Ebens and Nitz vacated and new ones issued.

Volunteer Opportunities

The city-wide Nursing Home Ombudsman Program is looking for volunteers to advocate on behalf of residents of nursing homes and rest homes in the Boston area.

The program, sponsored by the Boston Commission on Affairs of the Elderly, requires a minimum of 12 hours per month and a one year commitment. Volunteers will be trained and certified by the state. Volunteers 60 years or over may be eligible through the Retired Senior Volunteers Program for transportation and lunch reimbursement.

For more information, call Nancy Wall at 725-4360 between 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. weekdays.

The China Trade Museum Shop in Milton needs volunteers Mondays from 9:45 a.m.-1:15 p.m. to type, file, maintain mail order lists, record sales and do inventory.

For more information, call Karen Brandt at 696-1815.

* Refugees

Continued from page 1

broken house windows, car windows, and threats to burn down the house.

The Vietnamese alerted their landlord who recognized one of the young trouble-makers to be the son of his former evicted tenant. The landlord told the Vietnamese family that he had no way of stopping them unless he sold his house, Pham recalled.

* Translator

Continued from page 1

make it in the United States has been a continuation of the difficult life he left behind.

Pham, a South Vietnamese, a draftsman who could not tolerate life in the new Vietnam under the Northern, communist government, chose to leave his country's political and personally-stifled life. He tried unsuccessfully six times (was caught and imprisoned once for his escape attempt), until the seventh escape effort which was saved thanks to the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the Pacific.

"I'm one of the boat people," Pham says quietly.

Before he was sponsored by a church group in Memphis, Tenn., Pham spent over eight months in camps in Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia. He is glad to be in the United States and hopes someday that other members of his family will join him.

Now with the Community Disorders Unit, Pham accompanies a regular police officer and/or travels alone. He starts by creating trust and understanding.

"I tell them my own story (as a victim): How I was assaulted, threatened and insulted. People said things like, 'get out of here before you die.' They spat on me, kicked me," said Pham.

Until that incident around Savin Hill occurred, Pham had successfully tried to talk to the neighborhood kids who harassed the refugees to stop. He tried to talk to them "til they feel ashamed."

Unlike some of his friends, Pham believes that harassment and intimidation will continue unless you confront the issue. "The more timid you are, the more trouble you get," he believes.

At the urging of his house-

The following are some of the incidents reported to the Boston Police Department District A Station in recent weeks. District A covers Chinatown, South Cove, Downtown, East Boston, and Charlestown.

The SAMPAN publishes these reports every month with the intention of helping residents and workers in the neighborhood to stay aware of the types of crimes committed in the area and to take preventive steps to avoid becoming the victims of crimes.

ROBBERY

On July 30 officers on routine patrol observed at the corner of Beach Street and Harrison Avenue three men standing over another man who was on the ground. Upon seeing the officers, the three men fled. The officers learned that the man on the ground had just been robbed, so they began a foot chase of the suspects and caught one of the suspects in the Boston Common. The suspect was placed under arrest and brought to District A Police Station.

On July 23 officers responded to a radio call to a club on Washington Street on a report of robbery. The victim told the officers that an unknown male had grabbed an 18-inch 18-carat serpentine chain off his neck at the intersection of Essex Street and Harrison Avenue. After a search of the area around Beach Street and Harrison Avenue, the victim identified Kenya Muhammed of Blue Hill Avenue as the suspect.

On July 17 officers received a report of a robbery on Essex Street.

their country without preparation and came here with nothing. They have to build up and start all over again," Tu continued.

Hartry said that the new things the refugees need to absorb in the beginning are staggering. His agency has to teach them the dos and don'ts in American society. He felt that single young males might have the most difficult time adjusting and assimilating to their new surroundings. And, a large percentage of the new arrivals are single males who suddenly realize how far away from home they are and how tough life is in this new country.

"They may find the social situation needs a lot of sophistication and ability to merely get along," Hartry said.

Pham felt that a lack of immediate family support and the pressure to get started always plagued the first member in a family who was to successfully escape from the communist government and make it to the free world. Pham herself had her whole family left behind in Vietnam.

Father Minh of the Vietnamese Catholic Community in Brookline said the victim in the stabbing incident at Coleman Street was in Texas a couple of months ago looking for job op-

Upon arrival, they met the victim who stated that while he was walking on Essex Street he was accosted by a white female and four or five black males who knocked him to the ground and robbed him of \$600. The group fled on foot. As a result of an investigation, Donna Skoures was arrested after she was identified by witnesses.

DRUGS

On July 30 members of the vice unit arrested Gerald Pankey of Moreland Street for possession of a Class "C" substance.

Also on July 30 officers observed three persons acting suspicious in a motor vehicle on Beach Street. As they approached the vehicle, the officers observed one of the suspects holding something to his face. Ivan Guzman of Salem Street was charged with possession with intent to distribute. Held for evidence was \$2536. Also arrested was Lynne Hall of Jamaica Plain and James Young of Milton.

GAMING

On July 27 detectives from District A and Headquarters arrested a resident of Castle Street for allowing the premises to be used for gaming. Also arrested for gaming were 13 persons from Boston and one from Newton.

OTHER ARRESTS

During recent weeks, 16 persons were arrested and charged with being disorderly persons, two with being common night walkers, and ten with prostitution.

opportunities when a friend called and told him he got a job in Copley Place.

"He (the victim) was very happy because he could earn money to send back to his family. Now there is no hope for his family. All finish now," Father Minh said.

The Catholic Community under the direction of Father Minh saw to it that the funeral for the victim was carried out properly. Everything from care-taking, coffin, grave and headstone were donated by concerned members and agencies according to Father Minh.

Hartry felt that the unfortunate incident is a warning to them to continue cooperating with the police department's Community Disorders Unit in educating the neighborhoods and Indochinese in Dorchester to be more understanding and tolerant towards each other.

"We can't give police enough credit for the excellent work they have done, considering the insufficient personnel and funds they have to work with," Hartry said.

"They do a lot to make their presence known in the area. They come up with some arrests and some convictions," he added.

Hartry felt that one way to avoid future unhappy incidents

is to let the refugees know the importance of learning the language as quickly as possible.

On July 15, 50 ESL teachers from various community organizations met at the International Institute of Boston to discuss ways of improving the curriculum to help the students come to grip with the language and culture. According to Sandro Massadro, ESL teacher at CACA, two officers from CDU talked to them and made valuable suggestions as to the things the new immigrants should know in improving neighborhood safety.

The ESL class has now begun to teach the immigrants about their civil rights, body language, ugly words, and the ability to describe suspects when a crime is reported to the police. The teachers are also in the process of helping students identify a member in the neighborhood who can speak English well enough to act as a translator and build up a network where those who want to report a crime would have someone to turn to if they themselves dare not talk to the police directly, Sandro said.

The two officers also advised that the best numbers to call in case of trouble is the CDU, 247-4527.

What to Do If You Are Harassed or Assaulted

HƯỚNG DẪN ĐẾN CỘNG ĐỒNG VIỆT NAM
TỪ COMMUNITY DISORDERS UNIT
BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quan tâm đến sự an toàn của Cộng đồng Việt Nam
Community Disorders Unit xin ghi vài hướng dẫn.
Trong bất kỳ trường hợp phạm pháp, phá hoại nào xảy ra, cần thực hiện 2 việc thiết yếu sau đây :

- 1/- Gọi điện thoại khẩn cấp 911.
- 2/- Gọi Community Disorders Unit 247-4527 :
 - a/- Ban ngày từ 9:00 sáng đến 5:00 chiều : xin liên lạc Phạm Đình Nguyên.
 - b/- Ngoài thời gian kể trên xin báo đầy đủ chi tiết cần thiết (như hướng dẫn sau đây) với Operator và nhớ báo rõ xin được liên lạc với C.D.U.

Những chi tiết cần được cung cấp khi báo tin :

- a/- Địa chỉ nơi xảy ra tai nạn.
- b/- Số điện thoại để viên chức thẩm quyền
nổi lại liên lạc khi cần thiết.

COMMUNITY DISORDERS UNIT

FINANCE

Ways to Settle with Insurers

By the Money Man

More and more individuals who are seeking large liability awards—usually after an accident—are opting for what is called a structured claims settlement, rather than the traditional lump sum payment.

Such settlements, which have become increasingly popular in the property and casualty insurance field in the last 10 years, are agreements through which the claimant, or his or her survivors, release the defendant and its insurance company in return for a combination of immediate cash, and periodic payments in future years. The claimant or survivors are thereby guaranteed cash for pressing medical and legal fees, as well as income over many years. From the insurer's point of view, the settlement can be funded for far less than a lump sum would cost.

As might be expected, such settlements are usually preferred by insurers of airlines or other common carriers (railroads, buses, etc.) who might face millions of dollars in claims following a crash. And they can also serve to protect newly rich claimants from disastrous investment advice. It has been calculated that ninety percent (90%) of claimants who receive substantial lump sum awards dissipate them within the first five years. In addition, these agreements eliminate the risk of mismanagement of substantial monies by unqualified and inexperienced parties.

Another benefit in spreading payments over a period of time, a structured claims settlement provides tax-free income to the claimant. This tax-free status exists as long as the claimant avoids "constructive receipt" of the funds. By fixing precise payments at the outset and by having the defendant or its insurer own the funding device, the payments received are excludable from gross income for tax purposes.

This funding device is typically an annuity, although a trust may also be used. Annuities are normally bought by the property and casualty company (the defendant) from an unrelated life insurance company and call for specific payments to the claimant. This type of annuity is known as a single premium annuity, since it requires no additional payments by the purchaser.

With annuities, however, the principal amount decreases as the payments increase. Sometimes a trust—a formal arrangement in which a fund is administered by a major bank and its income distributed on a pre-arranged basis to the claimant—is utilized instead. At the maturity of such a trust, the principal is released to the claimant or to the insurer, depending on the agreement.

For example, a man with a wife and a child is involved in an airplane crash. Instead of a lump sum award, an alternative is to work out a structured claims settlement. Such a trust or annuity would partly solve immediate cash needs as well as future needs such as college education payments for the child and support for the surviving spouse.

Individuals should seek legal advice before negotiating or signing such a settlement because lump sum payments, if properly invested and administered, might be worth more over the longer term.

Business Brief

Boston homeowners 70 years of age prior to June 30, 1982 may be eligible for an exemption of up to \$800 from their fiscal 1983 real estate taxes.

New legislation has raised income limits for elderly exemptions under Clause 41 to \$10,000 for individuals and \$12,000 for couples. An adjustment is made for social security income. Personal property, such as savings accounts, stocks and bonds, must be less than \$20,000 for an individual and \$23,000 for a couple.

Homeowners not eligible for a Clause 41 exemption may be eligible for other real estate exemptions or tax deferral assistance.

Homeowners who wish to apply for any exemptions or who wish more information on exemptions or tax deferral programs can contact the Assessing Department at 725-4287.

The Mayor's Commission on Affairs for the Elderly has staff available to make home visits to assist with the completion of exemption forms. Contact Paul Brown, Housing Specialist at the Elderly Commission, at 725-3995 to arrange for assistance.

Civil Service Exam for Police Positions

A civil service examination will be given October 1 for the position of police officer. The deadline for filing applications is September 9.

The results of the examination will be used to establish and maintain a list of eligible candidates to fill vacancies in municipal police forces as well as the Metropolitan District Commission, Capitol Police Force, and Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.

The examination is open to males and females between the ages of 19 and 32 who have a

high school diploma, equivalency certificate or at least three years service in the U.S. armed forces with an honorable discharge; possess a valid driver's license; have no criminal record; and pass a state administered or authorized medical examination.

Applications and further information is available at the Massachusetts Department of Personnel Administration, One Ashburton Place, second floor, Boston; telephone (in Boston) 727-8370 or (outside Boston, toll free) 1-800-392-6178.



From left, Norman Raben of Inc., George Eckert of Tandem Corporation, George Pan of Systems Architects, David S.L. Chu of the Taiwan Power Company, Sui-Chi Lin of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, and keynote speaker Gloria Chun. [Photo by Raymond C. Shih]

Conference on Sciences and Community Offers Wealth of Information and Ideas

By Gloria Chun

A sparse crowd gathered for the second annual Conference on Sciences and Community Affairs sponsored by the New England Association of Chinese Professionals held July 8-10 at the Boston Marriott Hotel Long Wharf. For those who attended, however, a wealth of information and ideas were available.

Last year the emphasis was on computer sciences and technology, with very technical "state-of-the-art" material presented by Chinese American professionals in the New England area. The scope of this year's conference had a more pragmatic, two-pronged approach: one, the opportunity for Chinese professionals to become more involved in community activities in health, community economic development and service/housing, and second, the development of small businesses growing out of the technological innovations of Chinese professionals.

The conference was co-sponsored by two businessmen: George Pan, president of Systems Architect, Inc., and Gary Wang, president of Transtech International Corp, and by two community organizations: Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and the Chinese Economic Development Council.

The keynote speakers were primarily drawn from the science councils of the Republic of China (ROC) with local director, Sui-Chi Lin of the Boston-based Coordination Council for North American Affairs hosting the ROC delegation.

Among the prominent members of the ROC delegation were Shien-Siu Shu, chair of the ROC Industrial Technology Research Institute and Ming Che Chang, chair of the ROC National Science Council. Both the institute and council represent critical research and development centers for the Taiwan government.

Both Chang and Shu urged Chinese Americans to contribute their scientific talent to the efforts of Taiwan. The "brain drain" has severely hurt the ROC's research and development efforts (of an estimated 70,000 Taiwan students who have gone overseas for graduate and undergraduate studies in the last 25 years, only 8,000 have returned).

"I am here, frankly, to recruit talent in the United States to return to Taiwan," said Shu in

his luncheon address, noting the many incentives available for business start-ups in Taiwan and the average 8 percent growth rate experienced over the last decade.

Chang, meanwhile, noted the eight-point priority research areas: biotechnology, electro-optics, food processing, energy, communications, hepatitis control, automation, and productivity. Chang said the government is improving both research facilities and the work and living environments to encourage overseas Chinese to return to the Republic of China as "trail blazers" who will take pride and gratitude in the work of nation building. "Home," he said, "is not so humble (any more), come to visit, and to stay."

Sui-Chi Lin, director of the Boston office of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, challenged the NEACP membership to promote understanding of the Chinese community and the different ethnic groups of Chinese. He said that Chinese have often been welcomed to host countries for their dedication and professional expertise, but he noted, Chinese are too conservative, and do not participate. "No involvement," he said, "means no voice." He urged the NEACP membership to work cooperatively and to strengthen its role in society.

From the business development end, opening session keynote speakers provided stimulation and excitement about the opportunities for start-up businesses.

Charles Zraket, executive vice president of the MITRE Corporation, elaborated on the vast potential for information technologies in medicine and health care. The financial impact of computers and telecommunications networks in health and medical care delivery will lower health care costs and provide improved and regional and community health care systems.

Norman Raben, president of Goldhirsh Group which includes Inc., *High Technology*, and *Technology Illustrated* magazines, spoke enthusiastically about the important role of small and medium size businesses which shape the future, create new jobs, and take the creative and innovative risks which ultimately drive the private sector.

George Eckert, vice president of Tandem Computers, discussed the dramatic opportunities which his innovative company

have optimized in making Tandem a 9,534% growth company. He also discussed the corporate culture of Tandem, of a fast-growing company trying to retain its aggressiveness and creativity.

James W. McLaurin, former assistant regional administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA), urged minority businesses, particularly in the Chinese community, to network and, as a tax-paying minority business, to take advantage of federal procurement opportunities as well as technical consultation services of the SBA.

The later technical sessions included presentations on "Intelligent Robots with Sensory Control Systems," by Dr. Ren-Chyuan Luo, from the University of Rhode Island; "On Degrees of Recognizability of Hand Written Symbols," by Dr. Shen Pei Wang of Wang Laboratories; "Signal and Image Segmentation" by Dr. C.H. Chen, of Southeastern Mass. University; and "Algebraic Representation for Rational Database," by Dr. Arthur Poe of Temple University.

Three papers were presented in the Health and Medical Care areas: "Health Care of Boston Asian Society," by Dr. Albert K. Yee; "Population Prognosis and Treatment," by Shiao-Yu Lee, M.D. of the Harvard Medical School; and "Biotechnology and Medical Science," by Bing L. Wong, Ph.D. Tufts Medical School.

In the Computer Applications seminar, the following were presented: "Introduction to Air Traffic Control," Dr. Chen-Chung Hsin, MITRE Corporation; "Application of Chinese Computer Systems," Gary Wang, president Transtech International Corp.; "Overview of Digital Professional 300 Series Personal Computers," Dr. Teresa Yang, DEC.

In the community economic development panel, discussion settled around the activities, failures, and successes of the Chinese Economic Development Council in its efforts on two major projects on Oxford Street (housing), and the Boylston Building (business). The participants agreed to form an ad hoc committee to assist the South Cove Nursing Home Facilities Foundation with professional skills and consultation and fundraising help in its drive to raise \$1 million. The committee will consist of Bob Wong, State Street Bank; Ed Guen, Stanley Chin, Ruth Moy, Ed Chiang of Weston, and George Pan.

Diverse views were presented at the Community Services and Housing and Overseas Chinese Educational panel. Discussion centered around identity and cultural issues, and various approaches to retaining culture and language among young American-born Chinese.

—Reporting assistance by Gina Wu

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Girl Scout Council Camp Programs

The Patriots' Trail Girl Scout Council is offering day and resident camp programs to all girls entering grades 2 through 12.

All camps are composed of units, small groups of girls close in age and experience and are guided by adult counselors. All waterfront activities are also supervised by safety instructors.

Fees for resident camps range from \$112 to \$450 depending on the length of the session and the program. The standard fee is \$195 for two weeks, including three meals daily, program materials. For girls who demonstrate a need, financial aid is available.

For more information or applications, call 482-1078.

CPPA Endorses Mel King for Mayor

The Chinatown People's Progressive Association (CPPA) voted unanimously on June 26 at its annual meeting to endorse Mel King in this year's mayoralty race. This is the first time in its six years as a community organization that CPPA has endorsed a political candidate. CPPA committed itself to working on Mel King's behalf in the Chinese community and will work with the recently formed Chinese Committee for Mel King.

CPPA based its endorsement on King's stands on housing, community control, employment, education, and affirmative action for Chinese and other minorities, the issues which CPPA feels are key to the Chinese community. The CPPA believes King's commitment to building more housing, controlling eviction and rents, and opposition to institutional expansion aggressively addresses the main issue of land and housing in Chinatown. He proposed decentralization of city government. The locally elected community councils, with control over city public services and veto power over institutional expansion, would give some political power to a community which has long been deprived of such power, according to CPPA. His program of "Boston Jobs for Boston People," more job training, coupled with more ESL services, and stimuli for small businesses will help with an increasing problem in Chinatown, which CPPA, through its Jobs Committee, has been trying to address—unemployment of garment and restaurant workers. He has promised representation for Chinese at all levels at City Hall. Together with the community councils, CPPA feels, this would give the Chinese a greater voice in city government than it has ever had before. He is committed to improving the schools, tightening standards and accountability, establishing

school-based decision-making, and more parent involvement. Particularly important to Chinese, according to CPPA, he supports multi-lingual, multicultural maintenance programs (as opposed to the weaker, present transition programs).

CPPA does not believe the election of any one man will solve all of the Chinese community's problems. CPPA intends to continue to work for the increased organization and involvement of Chinese people as the main means to improve their conditions. Nevertheless CPPA believes the choice of Mayor is important, and Mel King is the best candidate for Chinese and the city.



These Chinatown preschoolers are marching in the Second Annual Action for Boston Community Development Parade through the Boston Common. About 2000 Head Start children paraded through the Common with balloons and banners in hand to celebrate the program's 18th anniversary.

FAMILY LIVING

Youthful Tales

Appearing in the SAMPAN for the first time in February, 1983, the Family Living section was created specifically to give you, our readers, the opportunity to become actively involved with the newspaper to make it more personal and more relevant to your daily lives. Besides including family-oriented articles, it invites you to submit amusing or touching stories about children, simple at-home arts and crafts projects for children, questions related to childrearing, recipes, and birth and wedding announcements. In addition, it now invites children to submit drawings and stories dealing with the Chinese culture.

We feel our readers do have something to share with others, whether it be a chuckle or two, knowledge or a creative time, and hope you will not hesitate to contribute to the newspaper.

If you like help with writing down your thoughts, then leave a message with your name and phone number at 426-2678, and someone will get back to you.

Here are some of your contributions:

Mild-mannered and patient by nature, four-year-old Marissa Wong of Newton grew tired of waiting and waiting for her parents to give her a baby brother or sister. For the last year or so she kept asking and asking them why her friends were getting new siblings while she got none.

To right this intolerable injustice in their daughter's life as she perceived it, Jean and Clifford Wong surprised Marissa recently with news that she will become a big sister by December. Her reaction was as expected: she was e-l-a-t-e-d!

During circle time in nursery school one day Marissa quickly raised her hand after everyone had congratulated a student on the birth of her new baby brother. The teacher called on her.

A proud Marissa still beaming with joy and excitement said emphatically, "I think I should be congratulated too, because my mother is going to have a baby!"

Still stinging from being dethroned by his younger cousin as the king of everyone's attention and gift-giving, three-year-old Christopher Chan of Boston was very content to be an only child forever, vowing never to yearn for the companionship of a sibling. But to his disappointment, his concerned parents, Mr. and Mrs. K.W. Chan, felt differently about his lonely and deprived status.

One day as he sat playing with his toy phone his expectant mother attempted again to broach the subject of a new baby joining the family soon. Before she could say much, his toy phone rudely interrupted her with urgent rings. Swiftly a frantic Christopher picked up the receiver, softly aha-ing into it for a while before saying good-bye.

Birth and Wedding Announcements

BORN. To Donna and James Fong of Belmont: a girl, Cynthia S. Fong, 7 lbs. 6 oz., 18 3/4 inches, June 19.

BORN. To Joyce Chin and John Silva of Dorchester: a boy, Zachary, 7 lbs. 7 oz., 19 1/2 inches, July 7.

BORN. To Pam and Alan Wong of Dedham: a girl, Stephanie Jean Wong, 7 lbs. 9 3/4 oz., 19 inches, July 20.

MARRIED. Ann Yung, daughter of Mr. and Ms. Suey Wai Yung of Waltham, and Wilbur Chin, son of Mr. and Ms. Ken Chin of Brookline, July 17.

Wedding and birth announcements are printed free of charge. Submit them to: Family Living, SAMPAN, 18 Oxford Street, Boston, MA 02111. Or call M. Chin at 244-6446.

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Therese T. Liu

212-608-3700

Struggling hard to suppress the smile of glee on his now contorted face, he announced to his frustrated mother as matter-of-factly as possible that the hospital called to report it was fresh out of girl babies (he knew his mother wanted a girl) and rapidly added boy babies too (in case she settled for less).

Detecting his mother's displeasure in his action, he made the toy phone ring again. He answered it. After hanging up, a less worried looking Christopher cheerfully informed her that the hospital had more babies now and that they were all little Christophers!

For six-year-old Michael Lee of Arlington, attending the Chinese New Year's celebration at Boston's Josiah Quincy School earlier this year turned out to be an eye-opening experience.

On that eventful day he stayed with a bilingual kindergarten class while his mother, Fay Lee, a Title VII master education specialist responsible for training teachers at Quincy School, hurried about overseeing the festivities. According to his mother, Michael adapted so quickly to the new situation and blended in so well, because all the children in the class were Chinese and all had straight black hair with bangs like his, that to her astonishment, she had difficulty picking him out from the group at a glance.

Coming from a predominantly white suburb and attending a local school with one other Asian in his class, Michael, a sensitive child increasingly aware of human differences lately, could not overlook the similarities between the children and himself either. At the age where children are concerned with "being a part of the crowd," he was hardly disturbed by the similarities.

Instead, as they headed home that afternoon, a very serious Michael, who probably just had one of the best days in his life thus far, asked his mother to transfer him to the Quincy School next year. His reason: everyone looks like him there! Obviously, his first coming to term with his Chinese identity proved to be a real positive experience.

In the Kitchen Corner: Baked Chicken

This dish created by Ms. Gladys Lowe of Los Angeles, California gained popularity in Boston when Jewel Chin, her daughter, introduced it four years ago after her transcontinental move to the South End.

1 whole chicken
1 tbsp. salt
1 tbsp. sugar
1/3 to 1/2 c. soy sauce

pepper
1 clove garlic, crushed
cilantro (optional)

Clean chicken and place into a large baking pan. Mix ingredients. Pour 3/4 of mixture into the cavity of the chicken and rub all around. Rub the remainder of mixture onto the skin of the entire chicken. Place marinated chicken on its back in the pan, cover and refrigerate. The following day, baste the chicken with the mixture spilled out of its cavity and into the pan. Place the chicken on its front in the pan. Bake at 350 degrees F. Cover the tips of the wings and legs with aluminum foil for about the first half hour and then uncover them, split the thighs a little with a knife so that the chicken will be done. During baking, baste the chicken with some of the drippings in the pan. Bake for 1 to 1 1/2 hours depending on the size of the chicken.

Boston Chinese Evangelical Church



249 Harrison Ave., Boston MA 02111
Opposite Tai Tung Village

Tel.: 426-5711

Sunday Worship:

9:30 AM in English
11:00 AM in Cantonese

Sunday School:

9:30 AM in Cantonese
11:00 AM in English

All are welcome

Kearney Committee Being Formed

A "Chinatown Friends of Dennis Kearney for Mayor" is being formed to address issues related to Chinese Americans and the community. Anyone interested in joining should contact Yon Lee at 338-1925.

Human Nutrition Volunteers Needed

The Metabolic Research Unit, which opened July 5, provides comfortable living quarters for as many as 28 volunteers at a time.

The unit will be directed by a physician and staffed by specially trained nurses, dietitians, a recreation therapist, and a social worker.

Volunteers who participate in long-term studies with non-resident periods may be required to eat their meals at the Center during periods when they are actually living at home. The Unit's metabolic kitchen will serve two dining rooms, one for residents and the other for non-resident volunteers. Special diets are designed by a registered dietitian. Studies of nutrition and body function will be performed in one of two HNRC laboratories, the Human Physiology and Exercise Laboratory or the Nutrition Evaluation Laboratory.

Projects for which volunteers are now being recruited include a study on the effects of aging on vitamin A absorption; an investigation into the effects of exercise on physical capacity and protein metabolism; and a study on the relationship between age, weight, and nutritional status and drug distribution in the body.

How to Choose a Doctor

Staff members of the South Cove Community Health Center are committed to the continuing well-being of the community they serve. We have made a lot of progress in making available quality curative services for all. Yet, we feel that one of the greatest challenges is to help people stay well through early detection of diseases and adoption of healthy attitudes and habits. We are therefore happy to introduce a monthly series on health promotion. These articles will be aimed at:

- 1) Improving the knowledge and understanding of common medical disorders.*
- 2) Promoting good health through education about common preventive practices.*
- 3) Facilitating access to the health system through awareness of insurance coverage, health care plans, etc.*

We hope that readers will find these articles informative and interesting.

By Danny Chin, M.D.

Finding a good doctor is one of the most important choices one can make. Yet, many people spend more energy and thought when buying a new car. This first article of STAYING WELL explains why it is important to find a doctor before you get sick and how to go about it.

The sad truth is that most people feel that they don't need to see a doctor unless they are sick. "Why waste time and money on a doctor when I'm feeling healthy?" The problem is that many diseases produce no symptoms until the illness has progressed to a point where treatment is difficult or useless. Finding a competent physician when you're feeling well is important so he or she can screen you for silent illnesses and counsel you on how to stay healthy.

When illness does occur, a doctor who knows you well is better prepared to treat you properly and to refer you to a specialist if necessary. All too often, people postpone medical care because they are afraid. A physician whom you trust can allay your fears about insignificant symptoms, or he may order tests that would lead to early proper medical treatment. In cases of emergency, you can often call your physician before subjecting yourself to the unfamiliarity of an emergency room or a strange doctor.

Unfortunately, finding a good doctor can be a difficult task. Unlike buying a new car where you can refer to consumer report ratings, there is no similar publication that compares physicians' abilities. THE DIRECTORY OF MEDICAL SPECIALISTS which is available in most libraries lists every physician's training and education, but this is no guarantee that a certain physician is right for you. For example, a physician with excellent training may not be receptive to your problems if his or her interests are primarily research. Likewise, a physician with excellent communication skills and a sympathetic attitude may be totally incompetent. The best solution is to find someone who has a combination of these attributes; a doctor who is sympathetic, understanding and caring, but above all skilled in the technical aspects of medicine.

In choosing a doctor one should begin with a primary care physician. Primary care physician is a label used to describe a doctor who is regarded as one's personal or family physician. He is the one you go to first for any medically related problem. He treats you as a total person. He is aware of your family and work situation and how they may affect your well-being. The primary care physician places an emphasis on keeping you healthy by screening for certain illnesses, helping you to discontinue destructive habits such as smoking and excessive alcohol and counsels you about dietary and emotional concerns.

Although in many ways he resembles the vanishing general practitioner who made house calls with his black bag, he is actually better trained and more knowledgeable than his predecessor. The primary care physician is most often an internist, family practitioner or pediatrician, but can also be a specialist in one of the many branches of medicine such as cardiology, pulmonary, etc.

Having decided to begin with a primary care physician, the next problem is to find a good one. Many people find their physicians by word of mouth from family or friends. This is usually a very good means of finding a doctor, but do not rely on the word of only one or two people. A doctor with a good reputation in the community usually deserves it. It is hard to fool everyone all the time. If you hear over and over again about how caring or how intelligent a physician is, you may want to check him or her out for yourself. On the other hand, a physician with a "bad" reputation may actually be a victim of rumors and gossip.

A good physician can be found by relying on the opinions of people you trust and respect. One such reliable source is asking friends or relatives who work in the medical field. Everyone who works in the hospitals knows who the good doctors are. The young doctors in training, interns and residents, are especially aware of the practices of their future colleagues. Physicians themselves are a good source for referring other competent physicians. If you happen to be moving to a new location or are looking for a physician for a friend or relative, ask your own doctor for recommendations.

Lacking inside information, one may have to rely on such sources as the medical society, the medical department of a community hospital, or even a phonebook.

Whether you get the name of a doctor through friends, relatives or the phonebook, there are a number of factors to consider before making your final decision:

- 1) Consider whether you want a male or female doctor. Some people find it easier to confide their problems and allow themselves to be examined by physicians of the same sex. Though it shouldn't have to be said, competency in medicine has no relationship to the sex of the physicians.
- 2) Check to be sure that your physician is board certified in his or her specialty. Though board certification does not guarantee a good doctor, it does mean that the physician has spent years training in his/her specialty and has successfully passed a set of national exams.
- 3) Consider the age of the physician. In general, older physicians have more experience but they may also lack the most recent information and techniques. On the other hand, a physician just out of training lacks the valuable experience that only comes with time.
- 4) Your physician should be accessible. After hours he should make arrangements for you to reach someone in case of emergency. If he is on vacation or away for the weekend there should be coverage by another physician who is equally competent. He should return your phone calls within a reasonable period of time. He should try to fit you into his schedule in case of an unexpected illness.
- 5) Consider whether your physician has admitting privileges to a good hospital. This is important because if you need hospitalization, you want to be sure that your doctor is able to place you in a hospital you feel comfortable with.
- 6) Consider whether your physician communicates with you. Does he listen to you or is he constantly interrupting you? Does he explain things in a way you understand? He should be able to make you comfortable so you can ask important questions.
- 7) A good physician should be caring and sympathetic to your problems. A good physician is aware of the complex emotions you experience. He can help you deal with these feelings.
- 8) Be cautious of the doctor who too readily gives injections or prescribes antibiotics for common illnesses. Most common illnesses are viral in origin and require no specific treatment.
- 9) Finally, be cautious of doctors who too readily prescribe tranquilizers for common annoyances of daily living. He or she should help you learn how to deal with daily annoyances or refer you to a professional for more complex problems.

City Offers New Free Interview Skills Workshops

New free workshops, the Interview Skill Series, are being offered by the City's Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency (NDEA).

The workshops seek to prepare unemployed Boston residents in all aspects of conducting an effective and successful job interview. It will include six areas from which participants may choose to meet their individual needs. The topics include: projecting appropriate attitudes; handling difficult questions; naming and substantiating work related skills and personal qualities; choosing a realistic employment goal; filling out job applications; and general interviewing.

The workshops focus on awareness, teaching participants how posture, movement, eyecontact, voice tone, and dress can affect an interview. Mock interviews will be taped and later discussed so that participants can see and hear how they portray themselves to a prospective employer.

To qualify for the Interview Preparation Skill Series, individuals must meet the following requirements: Boston residents (proof of residency required); unemployed and low-income; possess a high school diploma or equivalent; consistent work history (defined as remaining at previous jobs for at least six months to one year with no unexplained extended period of unemployment); and have a job skill.

Upon completion of the workshops, individuals will be referred to the Boston Job Exchange, a free job placement service matching qualified applicants with private sector jobs. The Job Exchange is a collaborative effort of the Boston Private Industry Council and the NDEA.

For more information call the NDEA at 720-4300 ext. 230.

Openings in Day Camp

The Central Branch of the Greater Boston YMCA has openings for day camp at Ponkapoag Outdoor Center in the Blue Hills Reservation—for boys and girls 6 to 12 years old. For information, brochure, or registration, call 536-7800 x 147 or 148.

Funds Available to Community Groups to Develop City-owned Vacant Lots

The Boston Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency (NDEA) has announced that it will provide funds to community groups interested in developing city-owned vacant lots.

Through the NDEA's Vacant Land Reclamation Project monies will be available for land re-uses including but not limited to small playgrounds, parks, gardens and playing fields.

Plans for the redevelopment of underutilized parcels will be selected through a competitive request for proposal process, through which a community group will select a city-owned lot in its neighborhood, prepare a proposal detailing the re-use plans for the parcel, and enter

into a maintenance agreement with the city for two years of routine upkeep. The city will provide use of the lots and seed money to develop the parcel. Grant awards will be conditioned upon the grantee meeting NDEA/HUD program require-

ments.

It is hoped that the community groups seeking to redevelop these vacant lots will leverage commitments from both the private sector and other public financing sources.

Community groups interested in applying for the Vacant Lot Reclamation Project may pick up copies of the request for proposal from Cheryl Smith at NDEA, 15 Beacon St., 6th floor, Boston. Proposals are due 4:00 p.m. September 8.

American Red Cross

The American Red Cross of Massachusetts Bay needs health and para-health volunteers to conduct blood pressure screenings this summer.

Training and orientation will be provided. Call 262-1234, extension 203 for further information.

GREETINGS from the Naked i Cabaret

666 Washington St.
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CDBG AND "EMERGENCY JOBS" FINAL STATEMENTS OPEN FOR CITIZEN REVIEW

The City of Boston's Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency (NDEA) announces that the following are available for citizen review: (1) "The Final Statement of Objectives and Projected Use of Funds for the Year IX Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program" and (2) "The Final Statement of Objectives and Proposed Use of Funds for the Emergency Jobs Bill CDBG Entitlement." Both statements have been approved by the Boston City Council and have been submitted by NDEA to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for review.

Interested citizens may pick up copies of the Final Statements from the NDEA Public Information Office, 5th floor, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, MA

Water and Electricity Shut Off At 231 Harrison Ave. After Tenants Sign Three-year Lease

By Betty Hok-Ming Lam

The dispute between tenants and landlord at 231 Harrison Avenue which led to a rental strike for four months finally came to an end when a new three-year lease was signed in July.

The two parties agreed to apply different percentages of increases in rent for three groups of tenants in the Tenants Union for the first two years, and an across-the-board increase of 8% in rent for the third year.

The tenants will receive rent compensation in July and August as settlement of claims to make up for the poor conditions that they had to cope with in the past.

The lease also instituted a new procedure for registering complaints from the tenants to the landlord, William A. Harris. He agreed to provide written

complaint forms in English and Chinese for the tenants' use and he is required to respond within a specified time.

Not too long after the new lease was in effect, the building's water supply was shut off on July 12 for eight hours because Harris was \$9,274 in arrears in water bills. Members of the Tenants Union, after consulting with the Chinatown Housing and Land Development Task Force, agreed to withdraw \$1,079 from the rent money withheld during the strike to pay for the landlord's water bill. But the water company warned if Harris did not pay his bill in 60 days, the water supply would have to be cut off again.

On July 18, the tenants got the news that their electricity was in danger of being cut off because the landlord owed Boston Edison more than \$11,000 for electricity usage at the Harrison building.

The Tenants Union voted

against paying the landlord's bill this time because they felt it was not their responsibility to do so. After negotiation, Leon Aronson, Harris' attorney, asked the Tenants Union to write a check of \$3,600 to pay for part of the electricity bill, while he would write an official letter stating that Harris would not ask to use any more of the rent money withheld until all the necessary

As a precaution against suffering from water or electricity shutoffs in the future, steps were taken by the Tenants Union to call in more tenants at the same building to discuss ways of making sure their landlord will pay his bills on time.

The Task Force, hoping to educate renters, is administering talks on tenants' rights and proper ways of submitting complaints to landlords. For more information, please call the Task Force office from 9:30-11:30 a.m., 1-2 p.m., Monday through Friday, at 451-6711.



Jessica Tang taking part in the Quincy Community School's "Walk for Rec."

Fundraiser Raises \$1400 for Quincy Community School

Twenty-seven "walkers" and a number of supporters and volunteers participated in the Quincy School Community Council's (QSCC) recent "Walk for Rec" fundraiser on June 11. A total of \$1400 was raised among the walkers and an additional \$300 from supporters who bought raffle tickets for a weekend trip to Washington, D.C.

Steve Yee, who raised the most pledges with a total of \$307, was

presented a "Walkman" radio set for his efforts. Betty Wong is the lucky winner of the weekend trip raffle, donated by the Sampan Travel Agency.

Proceeds of the event will help support the QSCC Recreational Program and make possible an extended schedule of pool, gym, and special activities for community residents throughout the summer. For more information on activities, call 426-6660.

AARW Launches Hua Gong History Project

This summer the Asian American Resource Workshop (AARW) has begun research on an exciting new Chinese American history project. The project involves studying the history of Overseas Chinese (Hua Kew) in America from sources written in Chinese. Although many significant works concerning the Chinese American experience have been written in English, there are few such resources available to the immigrant, Chinese-speaking community. Recognizing this lack of Chinese-language materials about Chinese American history in the community, the AARW has initiated its *Hua Gong* research project. Vivian Lee of the AARW will be excerpting and translating sections from a variety of source materials obtained from libraries and universities in Hong Kong and China.

Ideas for the project began when the AARW's Program Director, Peter Kiang, visited Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China in September 1982. After meeting with staff from the Centre of Asian Studies and Fung Ping Shan Library at Hong Kong University, teachers at Zhongshan University's Southeast Asian Historical Research Institute in Guangzhou, and well-known sociologist, Dr. Chen Han-seng in Beijing, he returned to Boston with a collection of books, journals, and magazine articles written in Chinese about the Chinese experience in America. The collection included stories, diaries, and letters written by Chinese immigrants. First-hand accounts such as Ng Yeung-chi's "Life in New York Chinatown" provided valuable insight into the immigrant ex-

perience. Also included were scholarly materials such as books from Dr. Chen Han-sen's 10-volume series on Overseas Chinese Labor History and essays by researchers from Zhongshan University which document the contributions of early Chinese immigrants to Toishan.

The *Hua Gong* project is significant from an academic point of view in that it uses a uniquely Chinese perspective to study Chinese American history, according to the AARW. More importantly, the project will make a number of Chinese-language materials about Chinese American history more accessible to the Chinatown community.

Through the course of the project, Vivian Lee will read, excerpt, and translate several selections from the collection. Some of the excerpts will be reprinted in either the AARW's monthly newsletter, or in the SAMPAN. The entire collection will eventually be available for community use. With a greater sense of collective history, the recent immigrants will be better able to claim their rights in this society. Hopefully, the project will also encourage more immigrants to write about their own experiences—to document them for future generations.

Prior to working in the *Hua Gong* project, Vivian translated the AARW's OUR ROOTS IN HISTORY booklet and PIONEERS AND PAPER SONS slideshow. She has also conducted Chinatown oral history for the Museum of Transportation's "Neighborhood Story Project," the Chinese Culture Foundation of San Francisco's "Chinese

Plans to renovate the Hotel Avery into a temporary center for homeless and runaway youth were announced July 15 by Father Bruce Ritter, president of Covenant House, a nonprofit agency that specializes in providing services for these youngsters. Under 21 Boston, as the project is called, is expected to begin operation in mid-1984.

As a short-term crisis program, Under 21 Boston will offer youth emergency shelter, food, clothing, health-and-legal services, as well as individual and group counseling and referrals on a

24-hour-a-day, seven day a week basis. The Under 21 program will have an open intake policy whereby the facility is accessible day or night to any youngster under the age of 21.

In the search for a suitable location for the Under 21 Boston program, Covenant House examined dozens of sites in various sections of Boston. Little City Hall in the Fenway is the preferred site, and Covenant House is submitting a proposal to the city to acquire and renovate that building for the Under 21 Boston Program. In the interim, Covenant House is planning to open a limited program in the Hotel Avery until another, more appropriate permanent site is secured.

During a meeting earlier this year with representatives of Covenant House, members of various human service agencies in Chinatown-South Cove voiced their objections to the potential impact of locating the youth shelter next to the Chinese community. The choice of the Hotel Avery as the site for the shelter also drew opposition from devel-

opers undertaking construction nearby.

Located at Washington and Avery Streets in Boston's Combat Zone, the Hotel Avery was acquired by Covenant House of New York, parent organization to Under 21 Boston, in late December of last year. Father Ritter stated that the location is well suited to carry out the objectives of the Under 21 Boston program. "The Hotel Avery is located in an area frequented by homeless and runaway youth," he said. He also indicated that, in its initial stages, the Under 21 Boston program will care for approximately 35 to 45 troubled youth.

Under 21 Boston is a program of Covenant House, a New York City-based agency which evolved from a ministry to runaway and homeless youth established in 1968 by Father Bruce Ritter, a Conventual Franciscan priest. Nine years later, Father Ritter opened a 24-hour crisis center, Under 21 in Times Square, New York. To date, Under 21 in New York has served over 35,000 homeless and runaway youth.

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EDUCATION

Newton Cantonese School Holds Spring Fair

By May Chin

Newton Cantonese School

Like the bow described in an old Chinese proverb about work and leisure that "(a)fter tautness, slackness," the Newton Cantonese School, after nearly eight months of intense learning, relaxed for some well-deserved fun.

In early May, following more than a month of rehearsals by students and teachers like, the school held its Spring Fair. It included a variety show (the second in its history), a luncheon, a raffle, and a demonstration of Chinese brush painting by Yim Ching Wong, a gifted artist.

Led by Shirley Hong, their teacher, the preschoolers ranging in age from three to five years old, delighted the record turnout of over 200 friends and relatives with their rendition of the Chinese song "The Three Frogs." Especially memorable was the sight and sound of their



Six-year-old Jasmine Lai having her face painted by Dudley the Clown at the Newton Cantonese School's Spring Fair.

jumping up and down in almost perfect unison to the verse "The three frogs...jump so high."

Dressed in brilliantly colored costumes, the girls of Level I to

IV, appeared poised and confident as they gave fine performances of the traditional Chinese chopstick and tambourine dances under the direction of

16-year-old Julie Lin.

Rounding out the show were demonstrations of the martial arts Wu Shu, executed by the boys of Levels Kindergarten to IV and by one six-year-old girl. The movements performed by the children were geared to their ages, with their instructor, John Quinan, doing the most physically demanding ones.

Not too long after the Spring Fair, the school held its annual barbeque to mark the close of another academic year. To the parents who attended, the highlight was probably the moment Mary Young, the school's chairperson, and Constance Lee, the principal, handed out certificates of achievement to their children at the morning assembly. But to the children, the abundance of food and the variety show earlier that day were not nearly as impressive as Dudley, the clown, and his twin. The two mesmerized the children with their silly antics, face painting, and twisting and shaping of elongated balloons

into animals and fruits right before their very eyes.

With two more successful events behind them, the students and teachers of the Newton Cantonese School now look forward to a relaxing, carefree summer before buckling down again to the serious business of learning.

On May 21, the Newton Cantonese School also held its annual election for school council. The results of the election for the 1983-1984 school year, to begin July 1, are as follows: Mary Young as chairperson; May Chin as secretary; Caroline Chin as treasurer; Jean Chin as chairperson/curriculum; Vincent Chin as chairperson/fundraising.

Susan Chin has been serving as acting assistant principal for the school since February 1983. On May 21, Chin consented to complete the two-year term of assistant principal to terminate on June 30, 1984. This term position coincides with that of the principal, Constance Lee.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

TRAINING COURSES in BIOTECHNOLOGY

Tufts University is offering 2 biotechnology training programs in conjunction with 5 area companies and partial funding from Bay State Skills Corporation. Registrants with a minimum of an Associate's degree can be trained as biotechnology technicians. An advanced course is available for students with Bachelor's degree who may already be working as technicians or biochemical engineers as part of continuing education.

These courses feature hands-on experience in actual work places. Topics include molecular biology, hybridoma, fermentation technology, large scale protein purification, and engineering design. 3 afternoons per week from September-December 1983 or February-May 1984. Access to Tufts' placement service.

For details and applications, write Biotech, New England Enzyme Center, 136 Harrison Ave., Boston, MA 02111 - include current resume.

TUFTS
UNIVERSITY

REGISTER NOW FOR FREE TRAINING PROGRAM

Programs are scheduled to begin in October and November, 1983.

Cable Construction & Installation (Full-time)

Requires valid Mass. Driver's License and must be bondable.

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Eligibility: You must be —

- a Boston resident
- economically disadvantaged
- unemployed for one week by start of program
- 18 years old at program finish

Information and registration sessions by appointment only. Calls for appointment accepted between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 12 noon, July 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 only. Call 482-7789; ask for admissions office.

Programs conducted by the Boston Technical Center in association with Boston area private employers and are subject to continued funding by Government sources.

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Scholarships and Awards



These three Asian American students were among the 58 Boston public high school graduates awarded a four-year full-tuition scholarship to Boston University recently during ceremonies at Boston Latin School. Shown [from left] are My Thuc Loi and Wing Lum Chen of Allston and Rita Truong of the South End. Loi is a graduate of Brighton High; Chen is a graduate and 1983 valedictorian of Peter Fanueil School; and Truong is a graduate of Charlestown High School. Three other Asian American scholarship winners were Thao Huynh of Dorchester, a graduate of Brighton High; Lillian P. Lee of Brighton, a graduate of Boston Latin School; and Wai Ching Yung of Brighton, a graduate of Boston Latin

Six Asians were among the 28 students graduating from Boston public high schools to receive STRIVE scholarships this year. Sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Permanent Charities Fund of Boston, the STRIVE program provides \$1000 scholarships to students who will attend post-secondary institutions for further vocational education. Selection of the award recipients was based on their scholastic efforts, attendance in school, and their determination and motivation to pursue their educational and career goals.

The following are the six Asian students awarded scholarships along with their high school, career interest, and post secondary school: **David Chan**, Boston Latin School, Business/Food Service, Babson College; **Tri Hoan Dang**, English High School, Aeronautics, Wentworth Institute; **Hung Van Do**, Brighton High School, Airplane Mechanics, East Coast Aero Tech; **Chor Chi Kwan**, Jamaica Plain High School, Commercial Design, Bartlett School of Art; **Tri Van Nguyen**, Brighton High School, Industrial Technology, Northeast Institute of Industrial Technology; **Dinh Gia Pham**, Brighton High School, Electronics, East Coast Aero Tech.

Catherine Yee-Sang of Jamaica Plain and **Linda Mei Ling Yee Tom** of Milton received certificates of achievement in early childhood education at the recent Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD) Urban College graduation ceremony. The certificates were awarded to a total of 18 students in recognition of their reaching the half-way mark toward earning associate degrees in human services, management, or early childhood education in the accredited program, which is jointly administered by ABCD, Bunker Hill Community College, and Roxbury Community College.

College and Career Fair

A College and Career Fair will be sponsored by Hope Talent Search, a federally funded, multi-lingual career and educational counseling agency. The exhibition will be held at the Harriet Tubman House, 566 Columbus Ave., Boston, on August 24, from 1-5 p.m. (Corner of Mass. Ave. and Columbus Ave.)

The event will feature representatives from colleges, technical-vocational schools, and businesses in the Greater Boston area.

For further information, call 267-6744.

APPLY NOW...

For new Action for Boston Community Development Office Skills Program.

Applicants must be Boston residents who are CETA eligible with good math and English skills.

To apply, see Mr. Charles at Action for Boston Community Development, 179 Tremont Street, Boston.

Asian American International Film Festival to Open in Boston

On Saturday and Sunday, August 27th and 28th, beginning at 3:00 p.m. each day, the Asian American Resource Workshop (AARW) will present the Boston-area premiere of the Sixth Annual Asian American International Film Festival. Co-sponsored by the MIT Film/Video Section, the Festival will be screened at Building 54, Room 100 on the MIT campus. A donation of \$4.00 is suggested for each day's program.

The Asian American International Film Festival is produced annually by Asian Cine-Vision in New York. After opening in June to rave reviews in New York, the Festival is now beginning its national tour. Boston is the first official stop for the Festival, to be followed by Washington D.C., Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Toronto, and Philadelphia. This is the first year that the Festival has come to Boston. The Festival features films from Asian and new works by independent Asian American filmmakers. Special highlights will include a tribute to the late James Wong Howe, two-time Oscar-winning cinematographer, as well as guest appearances by two Asian American filmmakers from New York who have works in the Festival.

International films include *WILLFUL MURDER*, Japan's entry in the Berlin Film Festival, directed by Kei Kumai and starring KAGEMUSHA's Tatsuya Nakadai. *WILLFUL MURDER* recounts the Shimoyama Incident which rocked Japan and its labor movement in 1949. From



TURUMBA

the Philippines comes a new feature by Kidlat Tahimik (director of *PERFUMED NIGHTMARE*), the only independent filmmaker based in the Philippines. Tahimik's *TURUMBA* looks sardonically at the effects of the Munich Olympics in a small village in the Philippines. *WILLFUL MURDER* will be

screened on Saturday evening; *TURUMBA* on Sunday evening.

Films by Asian American filmmakers include documentary, personal, dramatic, and experimental forms. The Festival's Saturday afternoon program will include: *PLAYLAND* by Edmund Cheung on the milieu of teen-age prostitution in Times

Square; *FEITIEN* by Christine Choy, based on a play by Genny Lim, on the relationship and aspirations of two women living in New York Chinatown; *MATRIMONY*, an experimental portrait of marriage by Ruby Yang; *FOOLS DANCE* by Bob Nakamura (director of *HITO-HATA*) and Karen Ishizuka, starring Mako and Esther Rolle in a tragic comedy of a Buddhist reincarnate living in a Los Angeles rest home; *HONG KONG DONG*, an experimental animation collage of Dong Kingman's Chinese American past; *SINCERITY PARTI* by Lambert Yam on the closing of a children's school in Hong Kong founded by his parents; and *FRECKLED RICE* by Cambridge-born Steve Ning and starring local teen J.P. Wing in a personal story of growing up American-born in Boston Chinatown during the 1960's. Steve Ning will be present at the Festival's Saturday program.

The *JAMES WONG HOWE RETROSPECTIVE* will open next, and include the documentary *JAMES WONG HOWE* produced by Beulah Quo about Howe's stunning film career and *THE WORLD OF DONG KINGMAN*, Howe's documentary on painter and fellow Asian American arts veteran, Dong Kingman.

The evening program will include *BEGINNING* by Downing Lee using sand painting animation techniques; *SHIFT*, an experimental short by Toshio Matsumoto; *SPIRIT OF THE DREAM HOUSE*, an experimental short by Fu-ding Cheng; and the feature film *WILLFUL*

MURDER from Japan.

The Film Festival's Sunday afternoon program will begin with *RE-ASSEMBLAGE* by Trinh Minh-ha on the filmmaker's confrontation with ethno-documentaries in her own film study of a Senegalese village; *A TIME TO RISE* by Anan Patwardhan documents the role of East Indian laborers in building the Canadian Farmworkers Union; and *SO FAR FROM INDIA* by Mira Nair about an Indian immigrant worker's attempt to bring his wife and son from India to New York. Mira Nair will be present at the Festival on Sunday. Mira studied film in Cambridge before moving to New York. Following Mira's presentation, the *JAMES WONG HOWE RETROSPECTIVE* will be repeated.

Sunday evening will feature *THE LAST GAME* by Ann Yen on the struggle for survival during war-time; *SILENCE* by Michael Uno who received a 1983 Oscar nomination for Best Live Action Short for this dramatization of the Vietnam War; and Kidlat Tahimik's feature from the Philippines, *TURUMBA*.

The premiere of the Asian American International Film Festival in Boston will offer local audiences the opportunity to see new visions and directions presented by a variety of Asian American filmmakers. The AARW hopes that greater local interest and support for Asian American media will be generated as a result.

Tickets and flyers for the festival are available at the AARW at 426-5313.

Review

One View of the 1983 International Film Festival

By Bill J. Gee

Images slicing through space at a pacy 24-frames-per-second merge in that interior zone of the mind, producing a sedentary experience of engaging passivity. This would seem the gist of the film watching activity were we to somehow pass over the intention of the filmmaker, the sensibility of the film viewer, and the relationship both maker and viewer oddly share at that meeting ground which is a darkened theatre with a vertical screen luminous with images flickering and flying about. But somehow these ingredients do matter or we would not have film theory, or the plethora of cinema study courses that invite our attendance and our money or those jam-packed workshops in film making which yield, dependably enough, a replenishing crop of film artists who go on to present us, every summer it seems, with a feast's worth of film festivals, "The Asian American International Film Festival" (AAIFF), now in its sixth year, being the most notable.

The AAIFF is marshalled together each year by Asian Cine-Vision (ACV) of New York, an outfit launched into existence in 1976 by media artists on a mission of hope that a multi-media center rooted in the Chinese community could sustain itself and even grow. All expectations have been surpassed. ACV now can boast of having under its eaves, along with the AAIFF, such major projects as the annual video festival, Chinese Cable TV, and Bridge magazine. Over the years the AAIFF has proven to be a congenial place for Asian American filmmakers, from those with garnished reputations to the sallow, trigger eager graduates of film study, in quickened pursuit of their share of garlanding praise. For instance, Wayne Wang, the auteur of last year's hit on the low-budget-but-

wonderful circuit, *CHAN IS MISSING*, has been featured three times, the last in 1982 with his acclaimed hit. His previous offerings were *NEW RELATIONSHIPS*, a love story employing media images of Asians, and *FIRE OVER WATER*, a rough and somewhat disjointed first effort at a film later polished into *CHAN*. Doubtless the reactions to this first version helped him later to achieve the tight form and masterly power of his final print.

Other filmmakers with works regularly screened include Christine Choy of *Third World Newsreel*, whose documentary *SPIKES AND SPINDLES* was one of the very first films to appear at AAIFF; Mira Nair, who takes for her subject matter India and the Indian immigrant experience; Jon Wing Lum, the documentarist of the Asian American Women's movement with the film *TO BE OURSELVES*, and of the struggle in Philadelphia's Chinese American community to save their neighborhood with the 1973 work, *SAVE CHINATOWN*; and, of course, Arnie Wong, the animationist without peer, whose creations, all short and in color, have been the peppery spice of the festival over the years, the uncontested favorite of the audiences, and while his absence from the fest since 1981 is regretted, the three minute production *ACAPULCO GOLD* of that year is fondly recalled as highlighting this reviewer's sitting, as he can best remember it.


Nor has the upstart filmmaker been ignored by the AAIFF. Throughout the festival's brief history, the novice out with his/her first work has been allotted ample time and space. More than one can imagine, having an audience in attendance for a first film not only fortifies but in some intangible way helps to

Continued on page 18

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Special thanks to Thompson Island
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FILMS

Review

FRECKLED RICE Provides a Compassionate Look at Being Young and Chinese American

FRECKLED RICE. Written and directed by Stephen C. Ning. Produced by Stephen C. Ning and Yuet Fung Ho. Screening on August 27 and 28 at Building 54, Room 100, MIT, Cambridge.

By Henry Jung

FRECKLED RICE, a 48-minute color film directed and written by Steven C. Ning, which premiered in Boston July 15, is a bi-lingual English-Cantonese film that focuses on the cultural conflicts experienced by American-born 13-year-old Joe Soo (played by J.P. Wing, co-host of WBZ-TV's Emmy winning GET OFF YOUR BLOCK) who lives in Boston Chinatown in the mid-1960's. His family is planning to move to New Hampshire because his hardworking father has purchased a Chinese-Polynesian restaurant there. However Joe is very ambivalent about going there and forsaking his familiar Boston Chinatown environment and companions. In addition to this move, Joe has been involved in an ongoing conflict with his father and his traditional authoritarian paternal role, unlike the companionate, "good friend" relationship popularized in the American mass media, particularly on TV programs viewed by Joe.

Given this painful situation, Joe confides to his closest friend and buddy Mooney about this dilemma and informs the latter that he is going to run away from home and live with his older brother Wilson, who has adopted more independent "American life-style." Wilson reluctantly agrees to this arrangement and Joe moves in. However Joe soon discovers that Wilson is unable to adequately care

for him. Consequently Joe sneaks off to his paternal grandfather's small dingy Chinatown apartment.

Meanwhile Joe's parents are unaware of his whereabouts and are terribly worried. The couple's parenting styles are contrasted. The mother expresses her disapproval of the father's strictness and preoccupation with being Chinese, which has alienated the older son and is presently damaging his relationship with Joe. The father admits to experiencing some confusion over his role.

While at his grandfather's place, Joe comes to learn about his own father's youth and struggle as a young immigrant. He also comes to understand why his father is so concerned with family discipline, respect and cultural pride.

At this point Joe decides to go home, but now with a deeper love for both his father and grandfather...and a little wiser.

For this reviewer, the most poignant scene was the seemingly casual interaction between Joe and his grandfather in the latter's little apartment, dark and full of memories. Without being polemical or heavy-handed, the retired grandfather appears to symbolize the tenacity, pride and will to survive among the earlier immigrants. A strong sense of continuity through the three generations is renewed here in this touching scene.

Apart from the somewhat disappointing sound quality, FRECKLED RICE is a technically well-done movie. The camera action is skillful; the story line is well-integrated; the acting is understated and carefully reflects the culturally subtle nuances involved. The tone, imagery and structural rhythm are all woven into a compact and comprehensive whole. But above all FRECKLED RICE is a very compassionate movie that explores a complex subject with delicacy.



Lorelei Leung [Bride] and Joe Chow [Groom] during the shooting of a scene of FRECKLED RICE. [File photo]

Local Reaction

FRECKLED RICE a Hit at Boston Debut Showing

By Gloria Chun

Nearly 200 "film extras," a star (J.P. Wing), friends and supporters gathered to celebrate the Boston debut showing of Stephen C. Ning's film, FRECKLED RICE, at the Quincy School auditorium last month.

FRECKLED RICE was filmed in Boston Chinatown and familiar scenes of the China Pearl Restaurant, Ping On Alley, Oak Street, and various shots of Chinatown, the old Hancock Building, and views of Fort Point Channel pepper the highly moving, and somewhat autobiographical film by director/editor/writer/producer Stephen C. Ning.

Ning is a local boy and the son of George Ning, insurance salesman and active community member with the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association; Ning is also the brother of Richard Ning, past co-chair of the Quincy Community School Council and information specialist with the U.S. Census.

With shoulder-length hair tied neatly

into a pony tail and sporting a sparse goatee, Ning began filming FRECKLED RICE in 1980. Chinatown community members were eagerly awaiting the debut.

Few were disappointed in the film, in its message and its mood. (Many however were startled at what eventually did not appear in the final product, considering the long hours "extras"—unpaid—contributed to this first-film effort.)

Herbert Offen, a "godfather" or as Steve calls him, his "white uncle," raved over the film, calling it a "gem," a "tour de force." Offen, himself a one-time cameraman for NBC news who worked with John Cameron Swazee and learned, on-the-job, the importance of editing and economy of film, said Ning did an "honorable job, to himself and to the audience"; Offen said the film is artistically sensitive yet allowed the craft to develop the story, the story of "what it is like to live on the fringe."

Ning's story is about a Chinese young-

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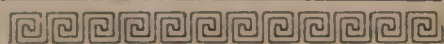


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Actors Philip Chew [Wongy] and J.P. Wing [Joe Soo] and Director/Co-producer Stephen C. Ning at reception following the Boston premiere showing of FRECKLED RICE. [Photo by Doris Sue Wong]

Interview

Stephen C. Ning Talks About His New Film

The following telephone interview was conducted with Stephen C. Ning, the Cambridge-born filmmaker whose new work, *FRECKLED RICE*, recently was shown in Boston Chinatown.

By Henry Jung

Q: How did you come by the title?

A: That was one of the first things, a metaphor for Asian Americans or Chinese Americans...freckles meaning all-American. For example, Andy of Mayberry...and so forth. It doesn't come from any particular source. I also wanted to figure out the use for the word "rice"—so that's how the title came about, all made up.

Q: What about the financing of the movie?

A: I was working on the script for my thesis for NYU [New York University] graduate school [Master's program]—was sending it out for grants. I was just sending it out when I got \$10,000. More money was raised after that from private sources. Then we ran out of money and had to raise more money again.

Q: How much was the total production cost?

A: Approximately \$40,000.

Q: Why did you place the film in the late 1960's?

A: Actually it is in the early to the mid 60's. Well, it is because I wanted to appeal to the general audience. I felt that the later immigrants could relate to it better than if it was more contemporary.

Q: You wanted to give it a more historical appeal?

A: Yes.

Q: I noticed that there was a segment of Fred MacMurray's "My Three Sons" on the TV in Joe's household, was there any significance to that?

A: It was just one of those things I used for detailing the film, "My Three Sons" was from that era...the story involves three sons...



Stephen C. Ning directing a scene of *FRECKLED RICE* at the China Pearl Restaurant in Boston Chinatown. [File photo]

Q: I thought that it related to Joe's father given that Joe's father was a more traditional-type Chinese father while Fred MacMurray in "My Three Sons" played a more modern "good buddy" type of father?

A: Yes, I attempted to contrast that issue throughout the film—the difference between the father's role in Chinese culture and the role in American culture.

Q: What were your major themes in the film?

A: Well...one would be the generation gap...communications, since the sons spoke little Chinese there was a language barrier. Also there was the contrast between American life-styles and traditional Chinese life-styles. I was trying to relate to the general audience...particularly the immigrants.

Q: How much of the film is autobiographical?

A: Right—some of it was personal...and some was collective, from other people that I know. The fishing scene with the grandfather was personal. I attempted to reflect both personal and collective feelings.

Q: Some viewers felt that you had a large number of scenes dealing with the bathroom or public toilet...for such a short film. Can you respond to that?

A: Yes, basically as we grow up as an adolescent there are a lot of things about our body that mystify us—while there are other things that seem quite natural. That's the main reason I had two characters, Joe and Mooney. They represent two sides of the same character—one lackadaisical...the other more thoughtful.

Q: How did you get into film as a career?

A: I went to art school here [Massachusetts College of Art] and have been involved in the arts—music or the visual arts. After graduation I worked for the state for three years...doing non-print media and library work. But after three

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The Plight of Indochinese Refugees

THE REFUSED. By Barry Wain. Simon & Schuster, New York, 1981. 288 pp. \$16.50 hardcover.

By Edward McInnis

Barry Wain has written an informative, fact-filled and finely researched book which promises to be the definitive work on what his subtitle calls "The Agony of the Indochina Refugees" during the years 1975-79. As a correspondent for the *Asian Wall Street Journal*, based in Hong Kong, Wain's journalistic beat of Malaysia and the Indochinese refugee situation uniquely prepared him to tell this story. The story he tells is one of displaced persons who are refused refuge—first, by their own countries; then, in many cases, by the countries they fled to for asylum; and finally, by the international community itself.

In the aftermath of United States military withdrawal from Indochina in 1975, communist governments came to power in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea (Cambodia). The bloodbath predicted for Vietnam by American critics of Hanoi did not materialize. Hanoi instead adopted a policy of conciliation and moderation toward the South. Those associated with the Thieu regime and the U.S. war effort, who had not been evacuated by the U.S. military, were sent to "re-education" camps. Displaced persons in the cities were returned to their villages or relocated to New Economic Zones. Hanoi proclaimed the beginning of "10,000 years of peace." Nevertheless, over 20,000 refugees managed to escape in the next two years.



A Malaysian Navy vessel prepares to tow a foundering refugee boat back to sea. [Photo from *THE REFUSED*]

In Laos, a similar process of re-education and relocation transpired with a greater injection of brutality. Mass reforms were instituted without regard to consequence. Ethnic minorities were persecuted, particularly the Hmong hill tribesmen who had been financed by the American CIA to lead armed resistance against the Pathet Lao communist forces. In two years, over 100,000 Laotians had fled overland into Thailand.

It was in Kampuchea, however, that the bloodbath predicted for Vietnam took place. One of the most relentlessly vicious regimes in recorded history, the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, came to power in 1975. Millions were killed as the regime tried to force an instantaneous reversion to a purely agrarian society. Overnight, the capital city of Phnom

Penh became a ghost town, as literally every soul was marched into the countryside at bayonet point.

A virulent anti-modern, anti-Western, anti-intellectual frenzy seized the country. Hospitals were closed, libraries burned, schools abolished. Doctors, teachers, nurses were summarily executed. At one point, it was a capital offense to wear glasses. By 1978, over one-third of the entire population of 7 million people had been killed. Hundreds of thousands of refugees fled. The paroxysm of butchery ended in 1978 when Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, pushed Pol Pot's soldiers to the Thai border, and installed a puppet government supported by 200,000 Vietnamese troops.

But this story of horror and bloodshed has another, more insidious story woven through it. Wain charges the nationalist governments of Indochina with using the chaos of war and its aftermath as a cover for the persecution and expulsion of racial minorities from its lands.

In Laos, authorities ruthlessly suppressed ethnic minorities and tried to wipe out the Hmong. In Kampuchea, ethnic Vietnamese were particular targets of murder. Vietnamese as well as ethnic Chinese fled into Vietnam. Ethnic

Thai fled for Thailand. Native Kmer who feared for their lives joined the flight. The Cham, a numerically small, ancient minority, were virtually exterminated.

But Wain levels his most damaging charge against the Vietnamese government for the systematic expulsion of ethnic Chinese, beginning in 1978. Two factors led to the expulsion. Vietnam's policy of gradual economic improvement was not working as planned and Hanoi abruptly closed 30,000 businesses, many of them owned by ethnic Chinese. Then, in retaliation for Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, the Peoples' Republic of China launched a limited attack on Vietnam. Ethnic Chinese in Vietnam were accused of spying. They were subjected to open persecution in the form of curfews, firings, cutting off of food rations, and children barred from attending school.

Harassment caused Chinese in the North to flee across the border into China. In a few months in mid 1979, over one quarter million trekked overland to safety. Urban Chinese in the South were given a choice: forced relocation to the countryside or departure from the country. Wain states that Vietnam further colluded with illegal privateers and refugee trafficking syndicates to charge its own citizens in gold for forced departure in unseaworthy, underprovisioned, overcrowded vessels through pirate infested waters. By July 1979 some 300,000 refugees had fled Vietnam, a high percentage of them being ethnic Chinese.

Vietnam consistently denied charges and dismissed evidence. Wain examines Hanoi's denials and dismissals and concludes that the Vietnamese government did indeed conspire to expel hundreds of thousands of its own residents on racial grounds. Wain cites three reasons: to generate hundreds of millions of dollars in income, much of it in gold; to force out the unwanted Chinese, the culmination of centuries of racial antagonism; and to destabilize neighboring non-communist countries, most of whom were scarcely

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The rotting hulks of crafts used to bring escapees across the open sea litter the beaches of Bidong. [Photo from *THE REFUSED*]

* Hit

Continued from page 12

ster in Boston Chinatown who straddles his American and Chinese worlds, seeing clearly his very Chinese upbringing and heritage, and also senses a craving for, yet alienated to the purely Western world.

Vivian Lee from the Asian American Resource Workshop said the film was "very real world...showing the identity (issues) with teenagers. It was interesting to see a bilingual movie work," she said, with subtitles, lots of non-spoken scenes and lots of Chinese dialogue which made it easy for the Chinese non-English-speaking audience to understand. Lee said she enjoyed the personal interaction of the Chinese teenager, Joe Soo, with his family, with his buddy, and his brother.

The focus of Chinese men in *FRECKLED RICE* was noted by Mary Ho, a biology instructor at Tufts University.

She said that Asian American females have fewer "burdens" in America where a woman has a much more liberated lifestyle than she would in China or Hong Kong, while Chinese men, on the other hand, are afraid to give up power. Ho said she enjoyed the portrayal of the father, the brother and the hero, all of whom express their feelings in the film.

Richard Pendleton, an avid film fan, said, "It was important for Steve to put the family conflict across. He did it well without dictation values."

Father of filmmaker Stephen C. Ning, George Ning, played his fatherly role in analyzing his son's first film effort: "it could be better," he pronounced. "I always demand perfection." Denying that the father in *FRECKLED RICE* resembled him, George Ning noted that he doesn't cook, but added that each person sees a part of himself in the film.

The filmmaker's mother, meanwhile, said that she was proud and excited at both film openings, including the debut in New York. Ever the supportive mother, Mary Ning had prepared most of the refreshments for the evening's opening reception.

We make a lot of good impressions.



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CALENDAR EVENTS

Abstract Brush Paintings by Tian Wei Liu at Mills Gallery

An exhibition by Chinese artist Tian Wei Liu will be on display from August 12 through September 3 at the Mills Gallery, Boston Center for the Arts, 549 Tremont Street, Boston. Gallery hours are from 12:00-4:00 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday. A reception will be held August 12 from 6:00-9:00 p.m.

Tian Wei Liu is one of the few artists from mainland China to exhibit in the United States. Joan Cohen of Boston's Museum of Fine Arts selected him to come to this country to participate in the traveling exhibition "Painting the Chinese Dream."

He came to the U.S. to study Western painting and to find a meeting point between Western and traditional Chinese painting. The fruit of his work will be seen at the Mills show.

Working in traditional ink brush on rice paper, he breaks with traditional style with his abstract painting. He says his works aim at "simplicity, an elimination of emotive qualities," and their composition is oriented towards the "meaning and value of the line in space, creating a sense of time." In several pieces he plays with the forms of Chinese calligraphy,

altering the shapes into abstract composition. Tian Wei Liu prefers to work in black and white and to evoke a sense of color through tone.

For more information, call 426-5000.

'Glass in China'

A special exhibition, "Glass in China: Utilitarian and Decorative Wares of the 18th and 19th Centuries," will be on view through September 4 at the China Trade Museum, 415 Adams Street, Milton.

The exhibition of over one hundred objects is believed to be the first ever devoted solely to Chinese glass as both a medium of trade and as a vehicle of cultural exchange between East and West.

For more information, call 696-1815.

'Dragon Gate'

"Dragon Gate," a weekly bilingual radio program in Mandarin and English, will feature the following programs in August.

August 21—August Moon Festival Special.

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"Dragon Gate" is aired on Sundays from 8:00-9:00 p.m. on WUMB 91.9 FM from the University of Massachusetts Boston campus.

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* Forum

Continued from page 3

additional housing to address the increase in immigration. He added that sites such as the old Pine Street Inn must be developed and suggested that the Chinese community also look beyond present boundaries along Tremont and Washington Streets and to the South End for housing. He stated his proposals for building housing would include establishing a community housing and land trust and placing the decision on how and what type of housing to build in the hands of a community body.

Robert Kiley, former MBTA general manager and currently a management consultant stated his support for the current rent equity board and its grievance procedure for tenants. He proposed the creation of a housing trust to be used to initiate new low and moderate income housing starts and to accelerate the rehabilitation of the 9,000 to 14,000 abandoned housing units in the city. He said the special housing trust fund, which would be allocated along the city's nine neighborhood districts, would make available \$10 million a year through a 2 percent surcharge on all major office developments and condominium conversions that take rental units off the private market as well as a 1 percent addition to the hotel tax.

Panelist Vincent Moy asked Frederick Langone, Eloise Linger, and Michael Gelber to talk about the new career paths they would develop in Boston's Asian community to supplement the traditional reliance and limited job opportunities in the restaurant and garment industries.

Langone, currently a city councillor, stated that he would continue to bring in high technology companies such as Te-radyne, Digital, and Wang Laboratories to the neighborhood by continuing to offer tax incentives and the use of federal, state, and any other monies available for economic development.

Eloise Linger, Socialist Workers Party candidate and currently a garment stitcher, said she would support and push for affirmative action in all public and private institutions and obtain more money to improve bilingual education programs so that children will be able to enter a variety of careers.

Gelber, Massachusetts coordinator and candidate of the National Democratic Policy Committee, suggested that Chinatown was not unique for the United States and the world also are in a depression. He proposed creating new jobs in Boston by bringing in heavy industries which produce steel and nuclear power reactors for export.

For his second question, Moy pointed out that Asians are not currently included in Boston's affirmative action programs for hiring in the police and fire departments as a result of limitations in the current consent decree. He asked Flynn, King, and DiCarra whether they felt Asians should be included in a minority pool for police and fire department hiring and what they would do as mayor to correct the situation.

Flynn indicated his support for affirmative action programs for the Asian community in both city departments and said he would also propose a law that demands at least half of all jobs in Boston go to city residents.

DiCarra noted that since the Asian and Spanish-speaking populations are the two fastest growing groups in the city, they should be represented at every level of city government. He said he will petition the courts, if necessary, to annul the appropriate consent decree for the fire and police departments

to include representation of both groups.

Neil Chin posed questions to Finnegan, Kearney, Gelber and Langone about the allocation of Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs). Chin asked them how the grants are currently allocated, whether they believed the Chinese community has received its fair share of funds, what they would do to correct any inequity, and whether they would allow the community to set its own priorities for CDBG funding.

Finnegan, who characterized the current CDBG meetings as a charade, said he had suggested four years ago to allow communities to set their own priorities for funding. This, he said, would result in not only a more just distribution of funds, but also would prevent what happened last year when 40 percent of the \$22 million made available to the city was used for "high salary positions in the downtown government" rather than to neighborhoods.

Kearney stated that current CDBG hearings required by federal regulations after the dispersion of funds do not indicate the needs of communities. He proposed creating a public process for community input, establishing a plan to prioritize the community's needs, and, to ensure CDBG funds are allocated equitably, basing the awards on need. He also said he would keep administrative costs down in the city to the national average of 15 percent.

Gelber maintained that problems could not be solved on the local level. Rather, he said, a national movement was needed and the first step that had to be taken was to remove Paul Volcker as head of the federal reserve board. The federal government's high interest rate policy, he contended, has destroyed housing, jobs, and the steel industry.

Panelist Kam Lee asked Flynn, Finnegan, King and Kiley whether they would initiate and enforce a moratorium on Tufts University and New England Medical Center expansion into Chinatown and South Cove and adjoining parcels until "a meaningful joint planning process including full community participation and approval is implemented."

Flynn said he would not only support a moratorium until a master plan is worked out with the community, but also until it is adhered to by the two institutions through the provision of housing and jobs for neighborhood residents. He stated that they had to be forced to recognize their obligation to this particular community and the residential character of the neighborhood.

Finnegan also indicated his support for a moratorium, maintaining that too much consideration has been given to lateral expansion by institutions that are not contributing to the tax base of the city. He added that with institutional expansion coupled with the lack of adequate policing in the Combat Zone, the community was justified in feeling "particularly threatened without."

King after stating his support for a moratorium, said he would initiate a plan for establishing a community board whose approval is required before institutional expansion is allowed. He added that the community should not have to fight for negotiations as Chinatown has been doing in the case of Tufts' Health Sciences Education Building, so he would further work to make such negotiations a required part of such projects.

Kiley, who noted 65 percent of the city's taxable property is exempt, stated that he would propose that institutional development could not go forward until an "explicit written agreement" is reached between the city and the institutions, which would include provisions giving

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* Ning

Continued from page 13

years with the state I felt that I was limited with only a bachelor's degree. So I decided to move on and I realized that I was not able to really do my own work at the same time. I decided that film would be the area of work and that New York would be the place to go—it would not be totally in the [film] industry, but would be connected closely enough for me to maintain my personality.

Q: What school...which graduate school?

A: New York University Graduate, Institute of Film.

Q: When did you graduate?

A: Last year.

* Forum

Continued from page 16

the affected communities the power of negotiation and veto. He said that in the case of Tufts, he would not only support a moratorium, but also insist that Chinatown be at the table when the original agreement is written as well as whenever any kind of initiative is undertaken by the institution.

Linger said she supported the community's demand for a moratorium as well as its demands for jobs and housing from Tufts. She said the institution's developments and acquisitions, which she characterized as institutional violence committed against the community through the displacement of jobs and housing, was linked to racist violence, such as the stabbing death of a Vietnamese immigrant in Dorchester two days earlier.

Vicki Wu posed the first question from the floor, asking Finnegan, Flynn, and King for their plans to counter racial violence committed against the Asian community.

Finnegan, reading from a prepared statement issued earlier in the day in response to the death of the Vietnamese immigrant, said that while he would condemn any attacks on racial, religious, and sexual minorities, he would also deploy police to areas where such attacks took place with special instructions to watch for racial assaults, to deploy and bolster the police department's Community Disorders Units with interpreters in order to prevent such attacks and receive information on a timely basis, and to use social, educational, and religious resources whenever possible to overcome racism.

Flynn, who is from South Boston, said he believed that there has been no other elected public official in the city who has spoken out against the violation of people's rights as forcefully and continuously as he has with more political risk, and he would continue to do so. He stated that he believed the real issue is uniting the city so as to allow everyone to work, live, and play in any of the neighborhoods.

King took issue with Flynn's remarks, saying that "none of the people who are here at the head of this table have ever had to face the kind of political risk that our young people who were on the buses of the schools have had to take, who have been facing malice and the racist behavior in this city. And none of us have had to face the ultimate risk of loss of life." He maintained that if the problem of racial violence was to be solved, it had to be solved in large part through and by the communities, whose members can identify perpetrators of racial violence and speak out against them. He added that the next mayor would also have to provide strength to the city by identifying those established groups which advocate racism.

Q: What are your future plans for a film?

A: I have several on the back burners that I'm currently working on, hopefully someone will be interested. Currently I'm promoting this film and I'm quite busy. However I don't want to be pigeon-holed as an Asian American filmmaker—not that that's wrong, but I need to explore as an individual filmmaker.

Q: Well—this moves right into our next question. What is an Asian American film? Back in the early 70's—there were a lot of so-called black exploitation films around, some called them black films while others called them white films with black faces. Could you respond to that?

A: To me it has to be with the subject—Asian Americans. It doesn't matter if it is made by an Asian or a non-Asian. I would define it in the popular sense. Of course there is a broad scope of films

made by Asian Americans. It is hard to classify actually. My criteria would be the subjects—Asian Americans.

Q: What would you say is the future for Asian Americans who are into film as a career, particularly the mainstream film industry—whether it be acting, directing, or writing?

A: Behind the camera there are plenty of opportunities—as in art it is a type of work that requires a lot of sacrifices. And this is not encouraged by Chinese families, I think the younger people are getting more into it though.

Q: A number of viewers had said that they liked your film a lot better than CHAN IS MISSING [Wayne Wang's]. What is your opinion regarding the difference?

A: They are two very different types of films, the only similarity would be that both deal with Asian Americans. His is at a broader, more abstracted level—

though it is really not that abstracted, it was pretty clear. He used an unique form....Whereas FRECKLED RICE used a straight, narrative dramatic form...that's why people can relate to it better...people are used to it.

Q: The next question is open to you—whatever may be of interest to the readers—?

A: As a people we need to recognize our own work—we need to make our images. If we leave it to non-Asians to produce our images then we cannot complain, because if we leave it to them we will be in bad shape.

Q: In other words, you are talking about self-determination, that if we criticize the white producer's work for example, then we cannot expect much change unless we are invested in making the changes ourselves.

A: Yes, that's right.

For the closing question of the evening, Lorelei Leung asked Finnegan, Kiley, King and Flynn to outline their ideas to increase the tax base in order to put more money into public services, which in turn will help improve the quality of life for people in the Chinese community.

Finnegan stated that he would increase the tax base by utilizing the same incentives offered to downtown developers during the past 25 years. He proposed to use public money to leverage additional funds to rebuild vacant, abandoned, and tax delinquent property into neighborhood commercial centers. He also spoke in favor of the creation of a "superfund" for the expansion of owner-occupied housing and investment of public monies to attract private investment into the neighborhoods.

Kiley, who implied that Finnegan has painted an inaccurate picture of the city, pointed out that a road has not been resurfaced in the city for three years, the city has been "owing serious money" for capital investment for almost four years, that no one knows the cost of the city's deferred maintenance bill, the community school programs are in danger, and the libraries and recreational facilities have been neglected, all while the city, according to conservative estimates, faces a \$45 million deficit. He suggested that the next mayor take back the 1984 budget and eliminate 700 to 800 of the discretionary positions added to the payroll since the early 1970's and use that money to cover the deficit and any remaining funds, to strengthen services. He also suggested the creation of a payroll tax for non-Boston residents working in the city.

Flynn agreed with Kiley on the need for an alternative revenue source, noting that 75 percent of the people who earn more than \$15,000 in the city do not live in Boston. He proposed further that the city's tax base could be expanded by \$12 million to \$14 million by establishing a parking excise tax.

King, while assenting to the alternative sources of funding proposed by Kiley and Flynn, also suggested that an entertainment tax be established and that the state return to graduated income tax in order to return money to the cities. He proposed that the city should try to get an increase in the state's share of public education funds, that city programs and services be audited and streamlined, and that energy audits be conducted, saying that a retrofit for Boston City Hospital alone would mean a savings of between \$6 million and \$7 million for the city. He further proposed that Boston join with other mayors around the country to fight the Reagan administration's economic policies and to lobby congress to cut the military budget in order to put the money "into things that we need in the city."

Chinatown Candidates Night was organized by the recently formed Asian Voters Ad Hoc

Committee, a group of neighborhood residents and human service agencies. Neil Chin, a South Cove resident and head of the state's Group Insurance Commission who initiated the idea of the candidates' forum, stated, "It was really a community effort."

The committee will not be endorsing any candidate, but instilled through the forum sought to educate neighborhood residents about where candidates stood on issues affecting the community. "One of the nine candidates will be mayor. It's important to know which one will best represent Chinatown's needs and interests," Chin remarked.

The concept of a candidates forum in Chinatown, he noted, is not a new one, recalling a more informal forum held with city council candidates at the Munch Brunch during the 1979 campaign.

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Please send cover letter and resume to:

SAMPAN Committee
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* Film Festival

Continued from page 11

validate the beginner, if only to himself or herself, as a rightful tenant of the cinematic art world, on the way perhaps to some eventual claim of ownership over a small plot of hallow ground that only success can properly sanctify. For in this, the most expensive of the art forms, where the material and instruments of the artist are most out of reach of the fund-less, success means more than the satisfaction of having brought to completion some self-given assignment. It means as well the increased possibility that the independent filmmaker, especially one with an ethnic or minority perspective in his/her films, can find the funding to continue presenting his/her viewpoint and in so doing, grow as an artist. To the experienced filmmaker who looks to test his/her creations before an audience, as well as to the novice in anxious quest of the possibility that a living can be made from what he/she's doing, one measurably advanced by a well received first work, the AAIFF, as a patron for their causes, has been a generous contributor of opportunity and program space.

Yet a specialized film festival like the AAIFF, in addition to serving the various needs of the film artist, feels called upon, self-motivated as it were, by its very existence to achieve more—to bring together a collection of films that through the disparate forms and visions of the individual artists, some sort of collective sensibility can be gleamed. What peeks through then, as the film fest has moved

along its six years, is a traceable development in style and form, in the sensibility of the artists. Latter day creations form a striking contrast to those made during the initial period of the Asian American movement in the late 60's and early 70's. Those first films in their groping acquaintance with the art tended to organize themselves around two forms: the biographical form which characterized Eddie Wong's homage to his laundryman father, WONG SINSAANG, and the stylized but still fairly bald documentary form of, say, MANZANAR. Both films are a decade old, being distributed still by Visual Communications of Los Angeles, the first Asian American media collective) and in squinting retrospect, remind us of a time when the affirmation of an identity and the retrieval of a history formed the basis of creative efforts in Asian American arts.

Later works, while still highly influenced by the massive simplicity of these two stock forms, evidence an outward movement beyond the pull of their gravity. Examples of this evolving freedom can be seen in films like I TOLD YOU SO, a portrait of the poet Lawson Inada voiced over with the rhythmic chant of his poetry, WATARIDORI: BIRDS OF PASSAGE, and the music filled excursion of CRUSIN J-TOWN. HITO HATA, CHAN IS MISSING, and FRECKLED RICE are works representing the even more distant region of artistic space where current film artists find themselves. In fact this steady movement of artistic sensibility has taken place so gradually and naturally over time that now even the films of Lambert Yam and Ruby Yang, abstract ruminations labeled "experimental"—which loosely, when

they do at all, relate to Asian American themes, feels to the viewer comfortable and deserving of our best interpretive efforts—an attitude not likely to have been found among the most sympathetic of us a decade and more ago.

Artistic sensibility merely reflects the sensibility of the people and community that surrounds and lends support to the artist. A lessened sense of urgency represented by the movement from earlier stock forms toward a more relaxed narrative approach to filmmaking mirrors of diminishing of the reactive or defensive impulses that Asian Americans had a decade ago. Part of this movement can be attributed to gains made: the achievement of a surer identity and a deeper sense of attachment to each other as Asian Americans in a society that yet threatens not only our psyche but our very physical being (the Vincent Chin case as a dark example) in so flagrant a way as to assure our eternal vigilance.

A much greater part though may be accounted for by the simple fact that a political and social movement—an apt if mundane characterization of Asian American collective action—inevitably develops beyond its initial thrusts. And in the way, perhaps, that a romantic relationship can lift itself from the flat though not unpleasant plane of first desire and exclusiveness, to where the larger world assumes new meaning, or perhaps mean for the first time, the Asian American who has reclaimed a relationship with his/her forebears, comes to love them in another sense by embracing their history of valorous deeds of survival in this most difficult republic as his own, and from this newfound intimacy evolves a new awareness for

the society around him to be sure, a fuller appreciation of its menacing shadows but also a renewed appreciation of those causes for private celebration.

The Asian American artist thus liberated is free to enlarge his/her vision and confront the entire constellation of themes, from the tightly spun realm of private concerns to the continuing struggle of his/her people for human rights to even the very vastness of questions relating to life as a secular and religious phenomenon. And, in truth, this inclination to sort out the various entanglements that trouble our spirit and contribute to our unease, seem a peculiar and natural obsession of all artists. To explore then, the broad range of concerns that make modern life fitful, as well as to maintain a committed eye to the constant struggle of Asian Americans against the undwindling shadow of racism, is as an exciting as it is a critical challenge to the Asian American filmmaker, and one whose harvest this reviewer, at least, eagerly waits to espy from his odd, half-crouched habit of sitting, somewhere high up among the racks of balcony seats.

The 1983 AAIFF reveals that for the moment filmmakers are preoccupied with the development of a firm narrative style. Robert Nakamura's FOOL'S DANCE, Christine Choy's FEI TIEN, Michael Uno's Oscar nominee SILENCE and Cambridge-raised Steve Ning's FRECKLED RICE—all possess however loosely a plot, that timeless ploy of story tellers seeming to please the expectations of the most difficult audience. Narrative in its elemental form implies suspense and involve conflict, qualities that almost alone can sustain the attentiveness of an audience—and explains, perhaps, on the one hand, the persistent popularity of Charlie Chan and Mr. Moto detective movies on late night television, and, on the other, the pleasure and charm offered, say, by the 1974 movie JUDGE DEE AND THE MONASTARY MURDERS (a mystery set in 7th century China with an all Asian cast featuring everyone from Irene Tsu to Mako to veteran actors Keye Luke and James Hong, also occasionally to be found during late night channel flips) or by CHAN IS MISSING, which is first and foremost, a mystery in need of a solution. The Asian American film artist in an ongoing apprenticeship as cinematic story teller feels right: by developing this ability to reshape into concrete visual images and give narrative form to the essential plotlessness of life, the artist can more fully engage his unique way of seeing what matters around him, thereby clarifying for all of us as well some of the knotty dilemmas that beset our plight as Asian Americans in this chancy but not altogether calamitous world.

* The Refused

Continued from page 15

equipped to deal with the influx of refugees.

Wain answers many questions in this book and raises others, such as What is a universally acceptable definition of a refugee; Why is international support of refugees so limited; How can the lack of cooperation among nations in general be remedied. He is not afraid to lay the blame for the refugee situation in Indochina in several quarters: Vietnam, because of its policy of coercion and expulsion; the United States, because of its initial faltering response; Japan, for its rigid refusal to consider admitting refugees because of racial reasons; the international community in general and the United Nations in particular, for a consistent policy of "too little, too late." This book is important reading in an age that's seen the creation of a permanent class of people in the world known as refugees.

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越南難民(上接第一版)

國際拯救委員會 INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

表示在波市找房屋很困難，加上要找屋租是難民所能負擔而屋主又對難民有所了解者更是難上加難。目前據赫茲利估計大約有一萬二千難民散居在大波士頓區。中南半島難民在波市聚集最多之地區仍是柯士頓。多捷斯特因房租較便宜，所以很多難民都作「第二次遷移」SECONDARY MIGRATION。而這個類似種族大集會，有黑人、西班牙人、海地人、古巴人及中南半島人民等居住，所以特別容易因文化不一而起衝突。赫茲利分析很多年輕滋事者，都向街坊鄰里中最好欺負的對象下手，難民大部份英語能力有限，而且遇上事情多不報警等。都構成罪案的發生。赫茲利認為高曼街事件如換成在一家美國人住宅門前罪案便不致於發生，因為他們知道應該招喚警察來趕走深夜仍吵鬧不休的人。

據警局資料雖然大部份滋擾中南半島人士的事件都發生在多捷斯特，但赫茲利不認為該區居民聯合起來要趕走難民。國際拯救委員會與警局每月聚會一次，邀請當地居民，團體等參加一同討論防範罪案事宜。在多捷斯特區警方已盡量讓民眾多感到警力的存在，赫茲利稱讚在警力缺乏之下仍然有出色的表現。

另一方面IRC亦教難民一些美國人生活的規範和日常習慣等。單身男性佔了中南半島難民的絕大多數，赫茲利認為這一群最難適應，他們缺乏家庭親人的支持，精神和心理上壓力都很大。逃難出來後身無長物，一心只想早日找到工作，住最便宜的房子以省下更多錢去接濟仍在越南的家人。赫茲利認為社會人際關係是一門需要歷練及技巧的學問，IRC的工作之一亦是教導並鼓勵難民盡早學會英文及一門專業技能以立足。

Beighton, Anne

Hospital

內中南半島人民心理診所計劃的輔導員杜賓(譯名)本身亦是一名越南難民，早在一九七五年時抵美八年來他在波市內亦曾數度搬遷。住過華埠，波市南區，多捷斯特，牙買加平原區及現時之柯士頓區。他認為每一區域對他而言都沒有太大差別。杜賓解釋

並沒有語言不通之缺點，他常常與左鄰右舍打招呼聊天，社區有什麼慶祝他亦被邀前往參加。IRC的赫茲利及杜賓均表示早期(一九七五年)中南半島移民大多數為專業人員，對西方生活及文化有較深之認識，也較容易適應此地生活。但一九七八年後至近期移民大部份來自鄉村或已居住難民營的人民，對西方的一切可以說是毫無了解不但語言上有問題就日常生活，如操作洗衣機、電爐、暖氣等都有困難。杜賓認識的越南鄰居曾表示害怕與美國鄰居打招呼，因為他們怕萬一於打招呼後，對方繼續用英語談話，他們則不知所措無法應付云。雙方不能溝通是造成誤會的最大因素，而他認為區域安全與否完全視個人之態度。

位於 Brookline 的越南天主教徒團體神父(譯名)感嘆道：

「越南難民都非常艱辛危險的逃離共產政權，一心想來美國得到幸福與自由。身陷越共的家人一心設法幫助兒子或丈夫偷離越共，在外賺錢寄回老家。如今這件可怕的事情發生在死者身上，他的家人無望了。」

閔神父表示他所接觸到的越南難民來自附近各區域，均對目前生活沒有抱怨，只是老年人會思家，懷鄉。至於對此次不幸事件，閔神父說有些人感到悲哀，因為他們為自由與幸福而逃到美國，如今卻要為自己生命的安危而擔心。死者恩曼據說前兩個月前往德州找工作，後因友人電告知已替他在一間新開的韋士丁酒店覓得一職，恩曼便連忙趕回波士市。

恩曼身後蕭條，一切葬禮事宜均由閔神父向其他團體要求捐助或免費服務才算完成。

居住在多捷斯特靠近麻州大學波市分部區域的范瑞芬從越南逃亡抵美至今已兩年多。她表示多捷斯特有些區域治安比較壞，但她住的區域倒沒有滋事份子故意騷擾。

范的前室友曾在多捷斯特另一區住則屢遭騷擾。每次他們家人出外購物回家，必定有幾個年青人伸手要飲料啤酒等。據說一次沒有給他們年青人飲料，居然窗戶遭打破及大門被倒上紅漆。據稱前一任住在同址的美國家庭因沒有交房租而被屋主趕出，而滋事屢次投擲碎玻璃的年青人中有一人為前房客之子。業主亦認出其人但苦於無法對付，所以這家越南難民只好

搬離是非之地。

范瑞芬表示因工作關係認得其中一位凶案現場接受記者訪問的越南人，她說：「他是很純良的青年，每次買汽車零件時因語言不通都非常緊張，多半等我當班時他才上門購物。」

范認為目前越南難民大部份為隻身前來美國的男子，少了家庭的慰藉生活非常枯燥。環境迫使男子單獨逃亡，而亦身在越共的家人都對已出來的第一個人寄望很大，造成無形的壓力。加上來美之前與後往往有很大的差別，原來夢想中美國是樂土，沒想到語言的不通，文化的迥異，使生活與工作都有困難。范表示欲避免發生衝突，最好先要求自己去了解西方的文化，找出鄰居不喜歡自己的原因，做到這些後如亦受無理干擾便應通知業主或警方去處理。

住在波市東區的越南難民陳榮認為他住所附近尚屬安寧，樓上下均為美國人士，大家相安無事，他所住的四房柏文每月租金為五百元，陳君表示房租太貴欲搬家。

另一名居住於華埠已有一年之久的黃君亦曾於剛抵美時在多捷斯特區住了一段時日，他自宅及友人家宅均遭竊匪光顧，衣服財物均盡搬一空，因治安不好所以搬離該區。他表示華埠治安尚可，至今沒有出過問題，更沒有人無故騷擾。

波士頓國際機構於七月中旬曾召集了五十名各社區英文班導師開了一次特別會議，邀請社區動亂小組 COMMUNITY DISORDER UNIT

CDU 隊員商討如何指導新移民與警方合作，遇事如何報警及基本人權知識。華美福利會附設英文教育班導師山左奴 SANDRO 表示已開始使

學生了解一些美國人常用的身體語言及行為習慣，同時教導學生在報案時應如何形容嫌犯的特徵。山左奴並要求每班學生盡量推選一位居住於同一區內而英文靈光的代表，建立起聯絡網路，遇有麻煩如果個人怕報案時語言不通，可由此代表協助電話報警。山左奴認為身體語言及行為均很重要，他教學生走路時不要老低著頭以示尊敬狀，必需多東張西望注意四週有無可疑人物，並應敢於與正視來人等。如果目睹有可疑人物或其他麻煩時，均可撥電話到 CDU 求救：二四七—四五二七，廿四小時執勤人員會立刻派人前往解決。

業務 廣告經理

舢舨月刊，一份波士頓的中、英雙語社區報紙，誠徵一名上進有衝勁的人管理報紙的廣告業務：PART-TIME 性質。

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資格：管理學之學士學位或同等之經驗；操中英雙語 了解中美文化；能書寫中文；熟悉波市華埠的文化背景

薪水：\$ 5,200 加佣金。

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中華青年聯誼會

本月份活動

中華青年聯誼會八月份活動已安排如左：
五日晚七時半開委員會。
六日晚七時半舉行烹飪講座，由劉振遠先生主講。「白玉藏珍」。
十二日晚八時半放電影「人肉戰車」。
十三日下午二時於MIT棒球場（學生活動中心旁）舉行壘球賽，報名費每人二元。
十九日晚七時象棋大賽，報名費一元。
廿日下午一時「小鎮尋幽」，遊 MARBLE HEAD, SALEM
廿六日晚七時後電影「龍之忍者」及「小畢的故事」。
廿七日上午八時集合前往遊樂場 RIVERSIDE AMUSEMENT PARK
入場券成人九元九毛半；兒童六元九毛半；廿五人團體票成人八元半，兒童六元。
以上節目除另列明地點外，均在聯誼會址舉行。八月份活動聯絡人是李天佑，電話四三七—〇六五一；或趙靜琦，電話：四九四—〇四四四。

波士頓中華之聲

「波士頓中華之聲」八月份播送節目已排定如下：
七日：全歐音樂訪問團（一）
十四日：全歐音樂訪問團（二）
廿一日：音樂、中秋專集
廿八日：音樂、基督教與中華文化（三）
「中華之聲」是一個以中、英文廣播介紹中華文化、藝術、音樂、教育以及僑區新聞的節目，每週日晚八時在麻州大學電台 WUMB 九一點至九點半播出。歡迎社團提供活動或新聞性資料供播報。請將活動通知寄往下列地址：
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（上接第一版）

新約生效後的頭兩月，十九戶租客均不需繳納租金，以示賠償租客因業主不依時交水費遭停水及其他不修理之處所造成之種種不便。
至於租客公會所數月來所扣下的租金，已設有一專用銀行戶頭妥為管理。租客欲待業主將該修理的地方都做好後，始將所欠之租金悉數歸還業主。然而，業主方面卻辯稱房屋沒有修理是因為錢不夠，他要求租客還百分之五十之積欠租金，方能做進一步的修理。租客們在房屋小組的建議下，準備等房屋檢查員檢示柏文及公共設施，判斷業主所作之修理程度再決定退還多少租金。但據房屋小組黃壁霞表示房屋檢查員沒有依約定前往哈里臣樓宇觀察。
新契約上亦表示業主必需遵守列明的投訴處理過程，提供房客中、英文投訴表格等。

新約甫簽下不久，業主已有違例情形發生。因業主欠水費九千多元，水務局於七月十二日下午二時停止供水，形響及整棟樓宇。房客公會當即議決在銀行戶頭提款一千零七十九元替屋主繳還一部份水費，以免遭停水之麻煩。但六十天後如屋主亦不付其餘水費，則又可能會被停水。七月十八日因業主積欠電力公司一萬一千元，又傳出會被停電之可能。業主代表律師亞郎信要求房客動用積欠租金三千六百元替業主清還部份電費，並會寫一封信擔保業主不再向房客作出其他要求。租客公會經投票決定允諾業主的要求。
租客公會為要使業主以後依時繳付水、電費，修理房屋等，已向公會以外的住戶發出通知邀請參予討論會，並鼓勵加入公會。
房屋小組向本刊表示，於近期內開班指導租客如何向屋主投訴，住客權利及如何向業主交涉最為有效等。希望有興趣的人士前往參加。如有房屋問題請與房屋小組聯絡，暑假期間辦公時間：星期一至五，上午九時半至十一時半；下午一時至二時。其餘時間請電話預約：四五一—六七一一。

陳果仁案

九月召大陪審團聽証

美國司法部門八月四日宣佈召集聯邦大陪審團（Federal Grand Jury）聽取証據起訴底特律市陳果仁命案的兩名白人罪犯。
由二十三人組成的聯邦大陪審團將於九月七日開始聽証，以斷定陳案是否牽涉到違反公民權。以底特律市為基地的維護公民權組織（Americans for Justice ACJ）已計劃向密西根州法院繼續上訴本案。
廿七歲的華裔製圖員陳果仁於去年六月十九日在底特律市酒吧發生爭執，被兩名白人男子毆打，陳果仁受傷。後其父子持械追打陳果仁至死。兩名白人男子被控謀殺，後從二級殺人罪降為謀殺罪，判三年緩刑及各罰三千元。經華美協會教士、司法部門指責聯邦調查局調查此案是否違反公民權。
華協全國執行主任 Laura Chin 女士表示司法部召集大陪審團只是爭取陳案重審的一步而已。整個聯邦程序將有數年之長。

華協全國二十六個地區分部將設立網路蒐集各方資料，並促游說國會舉辦聽証會，並促美國公民權委員會領導研究針對亞裔人士的種族歧視情況作一報告。陳女士表示不可藉此以引起政策人士、大眾及華裔本身對全國歧視情緒的認識。

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美中貿易博物館

近期活動及展覽

美中貿易博物館 CTM 自今年一月以來已有二千五百名本地中、小學生前往參觀博物館中的各項有關中國文化之展覽、中國在美國文化中所擔任的角色、由博物館內所陳設的瓷器、絲綢、茶葉等三項美中貿易主要商品。作了簡介。博物館並放映介紹中國的幻燈片及教學生與展覽相關的手工藝。

除了舉辦每天的參觀活動外，CTM 並與沙朗公立學校

Sharon Public School 及數位藝術家合作宣傳中國文化，此項計劃包括參觀美中貿易博物館、藝術博物館之亞洲長廊及由中美藝術家前往學校教室，教授傳統中國詩等。

美中貿易博物館並於最近獲得一筆教育基金資助 Commonwealth's

Part-Time Magnet Education Program

主辦一項市區郊

區學生配搭計劃，將昆士社校之雙語學生與朱爾頓公校五、六年級學生安排一齊上語言，文化方面的課程。這項計劃目的是教導學生有關中、美兩國之文化及語言，建立一套藝術字彙，並同時鼓勵兩國兒童在兩種不同的社區內頻密接觸以增進互相的了解。

從十月至明年六月之間已安排了這兩組學生一齊上十一堂課，每堂五小時，分別在上述兩所公校，美中貿易博物館、藝術博物館及波市海旁等各地作教室，每次排了國語及英語課程。學生並會參觀朱爾頓市及波市華人社區，學習寫詩，畫畫，製粘土和跳舞等。

十八、十九世紀時中國製造精美

的絲綢、陶瓷、漆器及玉器均稱雄一時，但卻視玻璃器具為次等藝術。一直到最近才有學者專家開始分析欣賞玻璃藝術品。

近日在美中貿易博物館

China Trade Museum 展出上百件十八、十九世紀的中國玻璃藝術品，展覽內容以中國之實用及裝飾玻璃品為主



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中秋節目表

暫定

，反映出歷朝代中國不但以玻璃品為貿易之媒介，更以此為東西文化之交流。展出之藝術品琳琅滿目，充份地顯示了各家各派的特色。

展覽由五月開始至九月四日止，歡迎前往參觀。美中貿易博物館地址是：

215 Adams Street,

Milton Ma 02186

八月二十一日

十二：〇〇

司儀：折向駿、夏怡、陳毓旋主
席致歡迎詞

十二：十五

十二：四十五

民族舞蹈——廣教

一：三十

現代中國歌曲及
樂器表演

二：〇〇

中國古典音樂——
僑聲音樂社

二：三十

武術表演——公證
健身會

三：〇〇

兒童民族舞蹈——
大波士頓中華文
化協會

三：三十

傳統與現代越南
民歌——越南社區
民歌組

四：〇〇

武術表演——羅文
標健身院

四：三十

現代中國歌曲——
Ros Chew

五：〇〇

東埔寨傳統舞蹈——
東埔寨社區麻
州舞蹈組

今年中秋節目著重表現中國之遊藝。沿著克臣街將擺設十八張枱，設有各式中國遊藝，包括國畫、畫臉譜、造花、摺紙、造燈籠等，並有園遊會及路邊茶樓。請參考英文版第十四週年中秋節活動位置圖，屆時車輛均不准駛入華埠，以確保遊客之安全。

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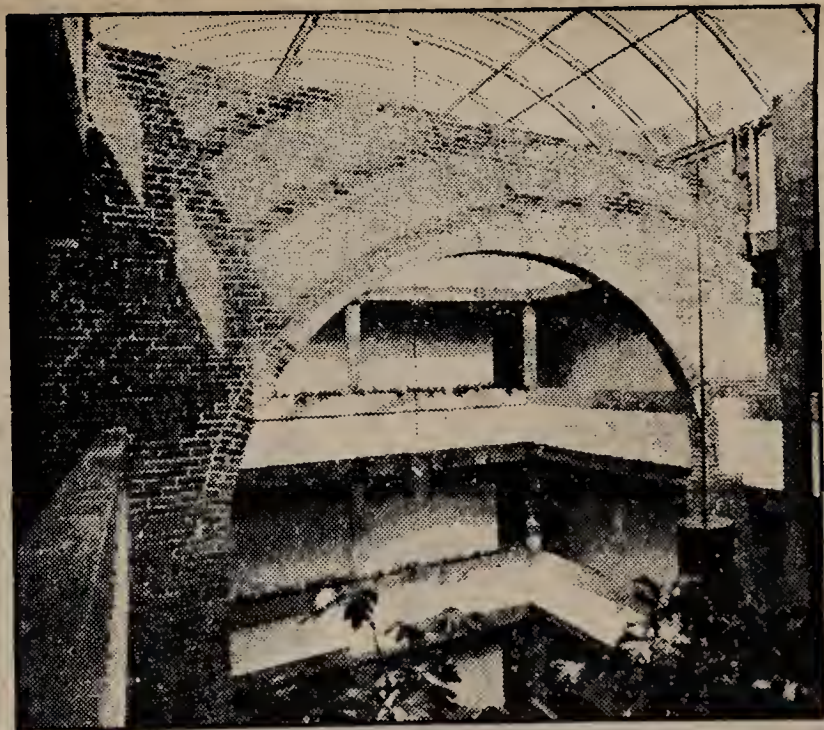
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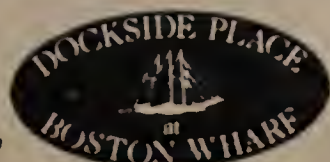
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中秋趣談

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八月，是一個收穫的季節，經過了一年辛勤，在中國大地上的農民，可以有些餘閒和餘錢來感天謝地了！於是各種娛樂和遊戲，紛紛出籠，最哄動的，當然是搭台做戲啦！戲台是露天的，通常搭在寺廟前的空地上，不單人人可以觀賞，也方便滿天神佛欣賞，華人總是相信天時地利、與人

沿着戲台外延，是各種臨時擺設的攤子，就好像今天波士頓華埠一樣，賣食物的、手工藝的、玩燈謎的，什麼都有（啊！對不起，只是差不多什麼都有而已，至少沒有今天那麼多個攤位所陳列的介紹攤位！）由於「戲院」一無圍牆，二無座位，觀眾可進出自由，跟外頭攤販打成一片，反正下鄉做神功戲時，也不是什麼天皇巨星，歌喉跟小販的喝聲大概差不多了多少，大家便樂得和平共存了。

今豐收喜上加喜的，是月亮娘娘剛好於八月十五那天生日，月亮娘娘象徵陰柔，代表了宇 間屬於「冷」、屬於「水」、屬於「暗」、屬於女性的服從性格，跟陽剛的力量兼施並濟。八月是夏季的炎熱消退、光輝逸脫的時候，冷和濕的力量上升，開始主宰大自然的季節，八月十五是陰柔力量的頂峰，「月到中秋分外明」，因此女性對中秋的慶祝特別起勁，把月餅也做得份外圓，塞在月餅內的餡也特別充實，這當然也有紀念在月餅內塞入穀子字條這段歷史的意思。以往城裡的糖果商，也向窮人派送月餅，據說夢到月餅都會行好運，何妨真的吃到月餅呢，因此，窮人家為免中秋無月餅，寧願每月省錢供「月餅會」。

鍾不老改寫

月亮娘娘生日那天，據說最宜問卜前程。以前的大家問卜，每每在賞月派對當兒，偷偷地溜開，含羞答答地燃着三枝香，低聲向月亮娘娘提出心頭裡的問題，然後，到暗角，靜候路人經過，相傳月亮娘娘的答案，可以從首位過路人一言片語中傳來啓示。這類迷信以前在歐洲也很普遍。（大概以前治安好，要是我遇上的一位女性這樣做，總以為是打劫來的了！）

小姐們的問題中，大抵很多都跟「月下老人」有關。「月下老人」只用紅繩，不必靠電腦，便可撮合很多美好姻緣。關於「月老」掌管註定姻緣的說法，最早可追溯到唐代。相傳有一位青年在月色下趕路，遇上一位老者，手持一書冊，青年詫而問之，老者說：「這是『姻緣冊』，我袖內還有紅線一束，任何男女若經我用紅線繫定，無論他們天涯相隔，或彼此間仇深似海，都會結成夫婦的。如果您願意，我可以告訴您誰是您將來的妻子。」青年當然希望知道，老人指向一位戴月簪的婦女懷中的女嬰，「天啊！她不過是個嬰孩，而且出身微賤！」青年愈想愈不願意，竟然冒凶想刺殺這女嬰，可是兇手在刺破了她的眼蓋後便逃掉。十四年後，這青年在另一個省，竟得一椿門當戶對的好婚事，洞房那晚，撥開新娘子的面紗，赫然見到眼蓋上的刀痕，一問之下，才知自己便是當年的握花手，白是沒法不信月下老人的威力！

命中註定的想法，好像還存在於有關吳剛的傳說，其實是自作自受的。吳剛便是月亮上不停伐樹那位可憐的「斬柴佬」。他本來是一個讀書人，讀書人最講望的，當然是考試中舉啦！他聽說如果能到月殿內桂花樹



基督教波士頓華人佈道會

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主任：馮雅各牧師 Rev. Jacob Fung

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Congregational Retirement Homes, Inc.



中秋

閩府統請

八月廿一日上午十一時起
波士頓華埠：

遊戲、工藝、
歌舞、功夫、
飲食、
社團展覽

紐英倫中華公所及
各華人社團主辦

詳情請電：五四二二五七四

「糙米」一片看後感

「糙米」電影簡介：由華裔青年陳一民所自編自導的電影「糙米」已於七月十七日晚在波市昆士社校舉行了首映。這部長達四十八分鐘的影片反映了美籍華人存在的代溝問題，全片採用粵、粵雙語對白。陳先生是在麻州劍橋市長大的，影片大部份均在波市華埠拍攝，而且還有不少華埠居民及廣教學校學生自願客串演出，據說先後有七十人義務參與整個攝製過程。

「糙米」故事環繞著一名波市華埠的十三歲男孩 Joe Soo。此「竹升」因生長在美國從小受西方文化影響，與自己移民而來的父親有語言文化上的隔閡。當舉家遷離華埠到新罕普什爾開餐館，父子之間的衝突更趨尖銳，以至兒子決定離家出走，在出走的期間，卻因而比較深入了解自己及家庭的背景及文化。

陳一民在紐約大學攻讀電影學碩士。此片的部份製作費用獲美國電影學院資助「糙米」一片將由亞裔文化中心於八月廿六至廿八日之「亞美電影節」中再度推出，希望向觀眾能多一次機會欣賞此影片。



「糙米」一片看後感 鍾倫宇

如果電影的製作是以一連串連續的畫面及聲音去傳達一些訊息予觀眾的話，每個符號選擇是指導演將影片的音響，非林賦與某些特別意義，企圖從這些死物中表達，溝通電影製作者及觀眾的一些或同或異的感受，決定了影片內容的取向。如果「糙米」是以沈鬱為格調，陰暗為氣氛，

它是做到了感動觀眾的目的。影片的表達手法是以許多個人際之間的衝突，發展至一個妥協為結，先抑後揚，頗有連貫性。

影片選擇的材料在時代上標示了老、中、青、少幾代華人在美國社會上的適應問題：第一代移民——祖父，示了初期移民的困難，語言不通，收入低微，他們承擔這些外在壓力的辦法，不過是反求諸己——固守傳統的生活信念，盡量使自己麻木於社會的格格不入而默默耕耘，努力於個人以至家庭的生存與延續。他們很想跟進，却難以追上社會環境的變遷，因而重視修身，齊家而衍生的孝道觀念雖然祖父失敗了（所以要求搬出外住），但因堅持了這點「信仰」，他無需有第二、三代遭遇到的迷惘，影片中的福，粗米，老頭的不滿，對孫兒的溫情，對子、媳的不滿，似乎都是想承擔這點氣息。第二代移民——幾個「竹升」的父母（影片顯然從父親呼喚兒子為竹升的符號中，帶出父、子二代不同文化背景而衍生的衝突），辛苦經營，為生活奔波，更比他們前一代投入美國社會，建立小家庭，他們可以用英語交談，得到較佳的物質條件，但是，他們無可避免地付出了擁有小家庭制的代價——孩子的管教問題。

父親自己已經可固守在自己的小天地裏，改善生活水準，維持傳統父權的地位，但大子的反叛，二子的鬱結迷感，三子的順從，標示了已有理念在不同的生活方式下已難以維繫。此片二是全片各種矛盾中的產物，被迫成為此片主角。所以他的沈默無言，其實是一種悲哀。（影片宣揚這個意念頗成功，但顯然是灰暗一點，所以父親後來擺出與兒子和解的訊號，就無法有足夠力量去承載整個的佈局）二子並非失落的一代，他扔書包，離家，別長兄，探祖父，最後不得不回家，除了表明他對不同文化的認同感到難以適應之外，他一直在懷疑、探索、孤獨思考，這些包袱實在是在太重，對一個無能力自立的孩子而言，是殘忍一點。此片最後的訊息——父親



沒錯，却依然搬去開餐館，以便兒子放學立刻回餐館幫手，可以管教。這種處理並未提出一個解決問題的辦法，顯然因為此片強調了父親恐懼、同化美國而失去的傳統中國文化生活方式（與及兒子追求個人獨立，追求新變化的個人主義的矛盾太過份所至，所以是濃得化不開。不過，影片所提出的幾個問題，剪接手法的俐落，音樂的配合穩當，演員的落力表現，都加強了全片的感染力。

亞美電影節

亞裔文化中心正在籌劃在本市主辦一次「亞美電影節」，計劃是將六、七月間在紐約舉辦過的電影節中廿二部電影在波市放映這廿二部作品包括亞洲地區近期重要電影作品，美籍亞裔電影製作，以及馳名中外的電影攝影大師黃宗景的作品回顧影片等，分八場在紐約華埠的「亞裔國際電影節」放映。

亞裔文化中心擬安排於八月廿六日——廿八日之間舉辦本市首度的電影節，希望藉此向大眾介紹亞裔文化背景。詳細節目時間與地點尚未公佈，有興趣人士請逕向亞裔文化中心聯絡，電話：四二六—五三三三。



書法知識講座專欄

士心

介紹王羲之書法家及其書論

王羲之是中國山東省臨沂人，東晉時代的書法家（約三二一——三七九年）。又名王逸少。居住於浙江紹興。當過「右軍將軍」，所以人稱王右軍。

初時，他以衛夫人（衛鑠，東晉女書法家，山西人）學書法。後來找前代的名家書法作品學習，逐漸改變初學，廣泛地採取名家之長處，精密研究書法的形狀體勢。例如草書名家張芝，正楷的鐘繇，並注意到古法和漢魏時代朴質的書風，於是創造出他的美麗而流暢的今體。世人對他的書法稱為「草書濃纖折衷，正楷勢巧而形密，行書過媚勁健，千變萬化，純出自然」。

由於他的書法藝術確有卓越成就，他的字迹成為歷代墨寶。有「書聖」之稱。其作品有：「樂毅論」、「蘭亭序」、「十七帖」、最出名。還有「快雪時晴」、「奉橘」、「喪亂」、「孔侍中」、「聖教序」等甚多。

「書論」淺釋

「書論」是王羲之的書法論文之一，他教人們怎樣學寫字。

「書論」說的大意是：寫字貴乎「平正安穩」。必需先學怎樣用筆，用筆有臥倒有向上，有傾側不平，有斜向，有大有小，有長有短。寫一個字，或似篆書或似隸書；或似蟲食樹葉，或似水中的蝌蚪；或似壯士佩劍非常威武，或以婦女纖細而美麗。

在寫字之前，要想到這個字的骨架有力，然後考慮它的裝束；並且注意有起源有連續有疏有密互相開闢。寫一點時，必須懸手（所謂吊筆）來寫，寫一波時必須抑而後曳（先抑制而後放）。

每寫一字，須用數種意，例如橫畫似八分（漢隸的別名，即波磔的樣書體）書，起筆似篆書；一豎似深林之喬木直而有勢，字之屈折之處，有力如鋼鈎，或上尖如枯杆，或下細似針

鋒；或轉側「乙」，之勢似飛鳥從高空墮下，或後側「フ」之形如流水激來。作一字，橫豎（直）相向（互相照應）。作一行，明媚相成。用筆時（筆的運用），注意有筋力而又藏鋒（不露鋒）。也就是說，寫字落筆時的筆尖與筆尖以上的筆毛混合寫成，不能把筆鋒露出。運筆要「爽爽有神」，不拘於點畫局部如何。寫一字，可包含有幾種字體。寫一篇字，同一字可有不同寫法。若用的紙是軟的，要用強筆（筆毛帶硬，如狼毫）。紙是硬的厚的，要用弱筆（筆毛軟的，如羊毫）。

在寫字時，要沉靜，要意在筆前，字居心後，未寫之先，心中已構成這個字形與神態。但是仍然不要急於下筆，還要稍遲，為什麼呢？下筆好似作戰時的將軍那樣，必須持重謹慎胸有成竹。筆與心就不同了，必要想寫時就不宜遲了，為什麼呢？心是絃上之前，對準了就即發，遲了就不易中。所以寫字時有急有緩，例如寫「鳥」字，下手第一點，要急，橫直要遲。凡寫字要遲要急，有曲有直，有藏有出，有起有伏。而遲多於急，曲多於直，藏多於出，起多於伏才能稱為書法（寫字）。否則，不考慮這些，隨意直寫，急於求成，初看似好，看久了乏味無力。

此外還要注意到毛筆的毛頭如何著墨。要「下過三分，不得深浸，毛弱無力」。即不要把筆頭全部著墨，筆頭上方約留三分之一不著墨的，使毛筆有力有彈性。最好能把不著墨的一段與筆頭固定於筆幹之間，用墨與松香混成研磨塗上，把它固定更好。

（待續）

健康常識專欄

序言

陳立民醫師

華人醫務中心全體職員以維護社區居民身心健康為服務宗旨。自本中心創辦以來，醫療設備之完善與服務之優良，日益進步，我們認為最理想之目標是早期診斷疾病的徵兆及鼓勵大家養成良好的健康習慣和對各種疾病有更深的認識。我們很高興讓大家都知道從現在開始「健康常識」將在「舢舨」每月刊登一次。刊登主要的目的在：

- (1)搜集有關一般較為普遍的疾病的常識報導。
- (2)如何利用健康教育及預防疾病的方法來增進個人身心的健康。
- (3)增進大家對美國醫療制度的認識及如何參加一般醫療、醫藥保險或健康保健計劃。

如何選擇理想的好醫師

找一位好醫生是每個人要做的最重要選擇之一。但是有些人却為選擇一部新汽車而花費更多的腦根及人力。在「健康常識」首刊的第一篇文章，我們向大家解釋為什麼在未生病前選定一位好醫生是如的重要。

不幸地很多人認為在未生病前是不必看醫生的。「我覺得自己很健康，為什麼還要花費時間和金錢去見醫生呢？」但是很多疾病在症狀出現時已發展到無可救藥的地步。如果找到一位能幹的醫生在未生病前作體格檢查，他可以為你找出「隱匿疾病」及指導你如何保持健康。

當染上疾病時，一位熟識你的醫生會給你更有效的診療，並且如有需要的話介紹你去適當的專科醫生。很多人就算生了病也害怕去見醫生。

如果有一位你信任的醫生，他會消除你對那些無關重要的症狀的恐懼。他又可以指導你做適當的化驗，使你獲得更有效的治療。如遇急病，你又可以往急症室見一位陌生的醫生前請教你自己熟識及信任的醫生。

可惜找一位理想的好醫生並不是一件容易的事。不像你想買一部好的汽車而可參考消費者報告那麼容易。暫時尚未有比較各類醫生的能幹程度的刊物。在圖書館你可以找到一本「專科醫生指南」，但這刊物只介紹各類醫生的教育及受訓背景，並不保證你可以藉着那些資料而找到一位適合你的好醫生。例如一位受過良好訓練的醫生，如果他的興趣在醫學研究方面，或許不能更深地了解你的疾病及困難。同樣地，一位十分了解與關懷病人的醫生，又未必接受過優良的訓練。所以最理想的是找到一位曾受優良訓練、醫術高明而又關懷、了解病人的需要的醫生。

在選擇時，首先應選一位基本主診醫生，普通被稱為私人醫生或家庭醫生。生病時這是病人首先前往求診的第一位醫生。當他治療時他會顧及有關病人疾病的各方面的問題。他會考慮到病人的工作及家庭環境是否與他的病有密切的關係。基本主診醫生重視檢查病人是因患某種疾病而影響他的健康，幫助病人戒除某種影響健康的壞習慣，例如酗酒、吸煙等，指導飲食問題及關懷病人的情緒等。

雖然基本主診醫生在很多方面都與漸漸消失的上門到診全科醫生相似，但是前者的訓練與醫學見識都比較者更勝一籌。通常基本主診醫生專於內科、兒科或家庭醫生的訓練。但有些亦受過其他專科訓練，例如心臟科或肺科等等。

決定開始找一位基本主診醫生後，下一個步驟便是如何去選擇一位稱心滿意的。很多人都聽親友「口碑」介紹作決定。通常這都是一個好方法，但不可以只接受一或兩個親友的意見。一個好醫生的聲譽會很快在社區內傳開。每個人都同時受騙是一件很難的事。所以當你屢次都聽到別人稱讚某醫生是如何的能幹及關懷病人，你便可以親自去找出是否屬實。反過來說，一個壞名氣的醫生，又可能是受謠言及閒話所害。

聽從一位你信任和敬重的人的介紹也可以找到一位好醫生。其中一個可靠的消息來源是你那些在醫藥界服務的親友。每一個醫院工作的親友都知道誰是一位好醫生。年輕的正在受訓的見習醫生對他們將來的同僚的操業與醫德都十分注意。其他的醫生也是消息可靠的來源。如果你還往另一個社區或替一個朋友找一位好醫生，

你可以直接請你現有的醫生介紹。若缺乏上述的內幕消息來源，你便要依靠醫學協會、醫務衛生署、社區醫院或甚至電話簿的資料。無論你的消息來源是從其他醫生、朋友、親戚或電話簿的資料，在你未決定選擇一位好醫生前，應注意下列要訣：

- (1)考慮你自己喜歡找一位男或女醫生。有些人覺得與自己性別相同的醫生會更容易明白自己的問題及給他（她）檢查身體時不會覺得尷尬。雖然不用說一位醫生的醫術高明與否是和他（她）的性別是完全沒有關係的。
- (2)查明你欲選擇的醫行是否合法註冊而獲准行醫及專長某一專科的合格醫生。雖然合法註冊並不擔保他的醫術高明，但這足以證明他的曾受多年的專科訓練及有一連串的考試合格記錄。
- (3)注意你欲選擇的醫生的年齡。通常年紀較大的醫生有更多的經驗。但他有可能對最新的醫療技術不大熟悉。一位剛剛受訓完畢而掛牌行醫的醫生當然缺乏那與時俱增的寶貴經驗。
- (4)你欲選擇的醫生應在有需要時容易與他聯絡。在辦公時間後他應該安排好與他或他的代表聯絡的方法。如果他放長假或週末渡假時，他必須安排另一位與他一樣能幹的醫生作後備。當你打電話給醫生時，醫生應在一段合理的時間內回覆你的電話。如突然生病而沒有預約時間，這醫生亦應該安排盡快見你。
- (5)考慮你欲選擇的醫生是否與某間醫院有密切的聯絡而這間醫院又給這醫生享有特別的權利。當有需要入院留醫時，在這醫生介紹下，那醫院可立刻收容入院留醫。
- (6)看看這位醫生是否可以順利地

有關飲茶的小故事

丁錫齊

(1)為什麼用手指點點表示對別人的謝意？

據傳：清乾隆皇帝化裝平民，遊覽江南，途中收認文武雙全的周日青為義子，結伴同行，藉以保駕。一天，帝與日青化裝為一老嫗和一伙記共上茶樓飲茶，席中互相斟茶把盞。在倫常上，乾隆是君是父，周日青是臣是子，周日青斟茶給乾隆是，是天子公地道，理所當然，但乾隆斟茶給周日青，却是君賜子臣，父給予子，這在清代禮儀中要五體投地（叩響頭），以示感謝。他們為了不至暴露身份，周日青只用五個手指點，代表五體投地，以示感謝。後人簡化了，隨便用一二個手指點點，也是表示感謝之意。

(2)茶壺須加水時為什麼要顧客自己揭開蓋？

據傳說，從前都是招待人員逐個茶壺地揭蓋檢查，無水了便加。有位外江客在廣州西關開了一間茶樓，那些西關惡少有意搞檔，把一隻麻雀放

在茶壺裡，招待員揭蓋加水時，麻雀飛了，惡少們說他放飛了「金絲雀」，那是無價之寶，老闆情願賠像麻雀般大的金塊，惡少們說金塊不會飛呢？據說只有蓬萊仙山才有，老闆沒法賠，惡少們天天去吵鬧和飲霸王茶，老闆一氣之下，規定招待人員以後一律不准揭蓋加水，如須加水時，一定要顧客自己揭開蓋。

(3)中國人飲中國茶却像吃毒藥

五月間，一架英製的中國大陸民航三叉戟飛機被劫往南韓，中共民航局長沈圖到漢城和南韓政府商談還機還人問題。中共代表們在南韓的招待中飲茶飲得津津有味，一位代表帶贊美的口氣問南韓人：「你們產的茶葉這麼好呀！」南韓人說：「不，這是中國台灣省的產品呀！」發問的那位代表驚惶無地，眼睛直盯着沈圖，席上諸君，個個愕然，也注目沈圖，像新解脫，沈圖也用目光掃射各人，大家都不作聲，活像吃了毒藥。



大約三百名華埠南港居民出席了七月十六日在昆市學校舉行的市長候選人之夜。上圖為翻譯招待人員。下圖為聽眾們。

和你互相交換思想及意見。他是否能夠耐心地靜聽你的申訴或時常打斷你的說話？他是否用你容易明白的字眼向你解釋問題？他應該能使你安心地問他有關重要的問題。

(7)一個好的醫生會很關懷和同情你的問題。他應了解你經歷的複雜情緒，並幫助你，指導你怎樣應付這些感受。

(8)當你只患了很普通的疾病而你的醫生很容易就給你打針或開抗生素的藥單時，你得特別小心。一般普遍及輕微的疾病，例如傷風等都是由過濾性病毒所引起，不必受特別的藥物治療。

(9)當你為一些日常的瑣事而感到煩擾而這位醫生立刻給你鎮靜劑時，你得特別小心。他應該在未用鎮靜劑前，指導你如何應付這些情緒的困擾。如過更複雜的情緒問題，他必須能介紹你往見其他的專家。

切身利害欄之四

中華耆英會 鍾倫納博士

您需要什么醫療保健

很多華裔老人及其家庭，對美國的保健制度認識不足，有時花了不少冤枉錢，有時却欠缺足夠的保障，有起事來便痛上加痛，迫得付出巨額醫藥費，令兒女對老人家的健康憂懷忡忡，對醫藥費提心吊膽。實則政府給老人預備了多種保健制度，不過保障的範圍和費用參差，收費辦法凌亂，令人眼花亂，誤會重重，甚至不敢就醫。這裡打算作一較全面但簡單的介紹，詳情請跟老人會聯絡。

一、聯邦保健 Medicare

Medicare 分甲乙兩部份。甲部 Part A 代付住院費用、善後護理，及出院後居家調養費。以下情況都可以申請，不須付保費：年屆六十五歲或以上而有資格領取社會保障金（養老金）或鐵路退休金者；一九七七年已屆七十五歲以上者，不問以往就業歷史，一九七七年時介乎六十八至七十五歲但有短期就業歷史者；領取殘障援助超過兩年者；及六十五歲以下但有資格領取養老金，而須換腎或洗腎者。

聯邦保健乙部 Medicare Part B

：代付部份醫院門診費、居家調理費、醫生診費、藥費，及其他保健費用。有資格申請甲部者，自動可得乙部福利（除非聲明不要）。但要付保費，每月十二元二角（原訂於七月加價，後因養老金沒加，才延至八四年一月始加），可在養老金支票中扣除。投保後每年費用最初的七十五元，病人要全數支付，以後的費用，聯邦保健乙部只付八成（除了若干輻射和病理治療，及家庭衛生服務以外），病人要設法付餘下二成。

聯邦保健對於那些費用要付那些不付，有詳細規定，通常由醫生決定，但這決定還須經「專業標準覆核機構」通過。聯邦保健不付而又無其他保險的，病人得全數自付。有不少一般人以為已保的项目，聯邦保健並不受理的，包括例行健康檢查、驗眼配鏡、牙科、防疫注射、家務助理、全職家務護理、送餐上門，和其他政府機構支付的项目等。聯邦保健同意支付的，一般只付八成而已，您可安排它直接支給您的醫生、診所，或醫院。也可以自己先付，政府遲些再給您一張支票。

二、保上保 Medicaid

聯邦保健的範圍相當有限，就算列入保障範圍的项目，有些也只保一段時間，過後病人還得自掏腰包，有時數目還很大。為了補充這個漏洞，麻省的藍十字藍盾提供了三套「保上保」的計劃，分別在不同情況下保障若干服務，保費由每月廿二元九毫二分至卅四元三毫九分。所有計劃皆要求申請人先取得聯邦保健甲乙兩部份，並且是麻省居民。合格者還可申請把保險延及六十五歲以下的家人。有意的應在六十五歲生日前三個月或後三個月內申請，若過了六十五歲才申請，須在特別期間內辦理，一年只辦一次，而且不合計劃時一年內不能轉

「保上保」其實還有不少项目不

保的。例如所有計劃都不付護理院費和救護車費等。不過大體上可以過得去了，價錢不算平，比起其他私人保險，還是劃得來的。有了「保上保」，毋須另購保健計劃了，除非是加買「保上保上保」的，否則，重覆的保險計劃，並不必然減低病人自付數目，徒然白付保費而已。無其他保健者，若不合資格申請「保上保」的，或者認為「保上保」仍不足保的，可以考慮私營保險，其中各種保法不同，宜詳細比較，選取最合自己情況者。

三、州府保健 Medicaid

聯邦保健和「保上保」都要病人付保費，而且仍有若干项目在不在保之列，對於一些貧病者，依然無法負擔。這種情況下，可以申請州府保健。合格者不須付任何保費，在州府保健範圍內的，州府全數支付。申請人若非失明或殘障，要受嚴

聯語奇趣錄

之一

鍾不老

蘇東坡喜歡遊山玩水的傳說，久為民間津津樂道。這裡有一則他妙對求宿的逸事：又一份枯藤老樹昏鴉的時刻，東坡樂而忘返，暮色漸薄，忽見晚霞高處，掩映有人家，叩開門扉，迎面是一位絕色荆釵。佳人婉拒說：「非欲待慢，只防池差」。東坡



想求，佳人說：「也罷！今有一聯，出於在下，對得上，我不再言他：」「寂寞守寒窗，寡宿安容寄客寓。」聯首難在字字以「一」冠頂，情辭並茂，處處逼人。好個蘇東坡，從容割懷，進而乘勢問津：「逍遙遊遠道，途遠邂逅遇逢迎。」

不算太工整，故事的結局隨大家自己去想像好了，我說這故事的目的，在於舉一個例子，來反映全句用字皆帶某一部首之難。另外一些對聯，其所用字，則暗含多個部首，例如：

煙鎖池塘柳。

五字分御五行，全句也帶意境，下聯不易求，頗得部首來不易營造意境，有了意境又不易求韻，茲列數例：

甲、霜鎖海塔燈。
乙、灰堆鎮海樓。
丙、茶烹鑿壁泉。

這兩類，都可算「拆字聯」，把方塊字拆開，在部首的選擇上做手脚，鑿鑿過甚，每每因形失神，難以廣拔情趣。不若減低條件，只求剖開方塊字，因意成聯，更平易近人，以下兩例，都是拿別人姓氏開玩笑的，首聯是「熊」，「陳」相嘲，次聯是「沈」，「陳」對罵：

甲、四脚橫行，到底有何能幹！
（嘲「熊」）
乙、細雨沉沉，雨沉鑽頭不出！
（嘲「陳」）
狂風陣陣，二陳伸脚難開！
（嘲「沈」）
「一耳偏聽」、「伸脚難開」！姓陳

的笑別人時得先當心了！（一笑）如果拆出來的部份，本身也成一字，轉一個角度看，這一類聯語不妨稱之為「疊字聯」，偶有所拾，倒也清新可喜：

甲、此木為崇山山出，
因火成烟夕夕多。
乙、凍雨洒窗，東兩點，西三點；
分分瓜切菜，上八刀，下七刀。
丙、奴手為拳，自後勿學奴手；
人言為信，從今休信人言。

有一行上聯，整句都是由兩個單字組成的，最早見諸粵曲「呆佬拜壽」，我聽了十多年，迄無法對成，可算比「呆佬」聰明不到那裡去！上聯是：「食飽包食飽」，兩個音義，也許要先羅列這類字才得入手罷。

「拆字聯」還有一種變種，那是把字形剖開後，調入不同部首，變成另一個字，這可稱「換字聯」，例如：

鳥入風中，滅盡變風；
馬行蘆畔，食草成驢。

有一則徐文長作弄和尚的對聯，便是據此格局擬成的：

馬繫蘆邊草不生。

兩句都是謎語，各射一字，上聯謎底是「禿」，下聯是「驢」，罪過罪過！

手織藝術氈抽獎

中華耆英會的手工藝班，花了將近一年時間，親手織造了一張絢爛的阿富汗氈，現在陳列於所物行（夏里臣街與必珠街交界那一間）。耆英會的護老中心會員，也手織了一張掛鋪兩用的氈，上觀一只大熊貓。

這兩張手工藝品，將於八月廿一日華埠中秋攤位上展覽。八月開始耆英會將出售抽獎券，所得將作老人工藝活動費用。

波城詩壇

讀朱紹昌詞長

「天涯重午」和原韻

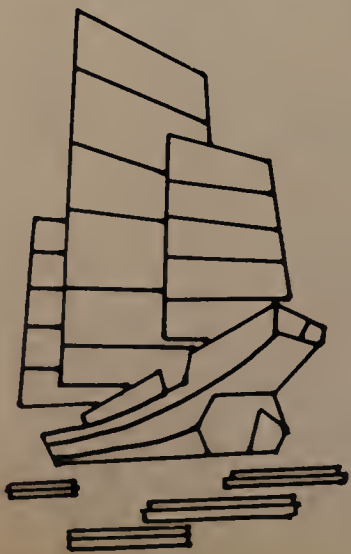
溫天羽

我亦臨流悵逝波
天涯歲月踏蹉跎
端陽又見龍舟賽
湘水遙聞楚客歌
一士憂讒徒死諫
庸君誤國恨偏多
縱然江水沖憂去
捲卷離騷淚欲沱

念奴嬌

朱紹昌

金輪推上。又天涯虛度。中秋佳節。正是一年秋好處。桂影橫空澄澈。露少星疎。風多雲淡。隱見蕭蕭髮。玉容憔悴。素娥應解離別。猶記當日城南。張生待久。踏碎西廂雪。歸雁殷勤南國去。寄語心中桃葉。或問新來。相思多少。看取花間蝶。也應知道。我心偏向明月。



社區發展行動會 辦市區大學課程

由波士頓社區發展行動會

Action for Boston Community Development

ABCD 與 Bunker Hill Community College 及 Roxbury Community College

所聯合舉辦的 ABCD 市區大學「市區大學」計劃之一部份。市區大學最近頒發了獎狀證書給十八位學生，證明他們選讀有關民眾服務、管理及早期兒童教育方面的課程，已順利修畢十八個學分。

這項由社區學校協助辦理的課程是「ABCD 市區大學」計劃之一部份。市區大學最近頒發了獎狀證書給十八位學生，證明他們選讀有關民眾服務、管理及早期兒童教育方面的課程，已順利修畢十八個學分。



除了與各大學之合作計劃，ABCD 並與二所銀行合辦職訓班，亦於七月結業了一百多名學生。這項公私機構合作的職訓班已實施兩年，由紐英倫銀行與所物銀行每年負責訓練二百名低收入市民並予結業後提供銀行職位。訓練為期廿六星期全日免費課程，包括打字、會計、商業英語、商數及辦公室計算機等訓練。

紐頓粵語中文學校招生

增設粵語文化課程

紐頓粵語中文學校

Newton Cantonese School

從七月份起至八月，這段時間內受理報名上課，登記報名一九八三年度課程可用郵寄方式。

該校為兒童提供了三種課程。一種是為三、四到五歲的學前兒童而設的二個半小時粵語入門班，著重於使學前兒童熟悉教室學習環境，並以美術、遊戲、歌唱等富創作意式的活動

大專教育 職業展覽會

大專教育及職業展覽會

由聯邦政府資助的「育英才」雙語教育及職業輔導中心。將於八月舉行一項大專教育及職業展覽會。到時將有各大學、工業、商科或職業學校代表出席。同時更有來自大波士頓地區的工、商業界人士向各界解答有關就業的問題。會址如下：

The Harriet Tubman House

566 Cloumbus Ave., Boston, 02118.

日期：八月廿四日，星期三，
時間：下午一時至五時。

華人前進會助區民

加入酒店電子行業

余仲強

陳 Joe

近年華人就業越來越困難，餐館與車衣是華人兩個最大就業之行業都日走下坡，很多家庭都感到困難去支付房租和食物費用，疲弱之經濟是原因之一，另一主因是華人在就業上經常受到歧視和排擠，大約百多年前華人來美國建築鐵路，華工工作時間比白人長，做一些最危險工作，但收入

生必需已略懂粵語，此課程適合十五歲以下的學生。

報名學生首先由報名表格上所填之資料作第一步的分班準則，直至秋季時再由授課老師重新作程度分班，評判中文程度以年齡及對粵語之認識為準。

報名會話班或傳統中文班的學生均可選擇下列一門文化方面的課程：武術一、武術二；東方舞蹈一或二；藝術和手工藝（只提供會話班學生）；國畫（只提供傳統中文班二年級或以上的學生）。

紐頓粵語中文學校並且為成人設

電話：三三八七四三六
星期六或星期日上午十一時至下午六時。

亞裔文化中心

研究華工歷史

本年夏季，亞裔文化中心開始了一個有關海外華工歷史的研究工作。這個研究工作的特色是以美國及其他海外華僑的中文資料為研究基礎。在過去，美國國內雖然有很多重要的華僑歷史研究，但是其中大多是根據英文資料而研究結果往往也是用英文編寫的，因此，能夠提供給新移民及華人社區的中、英文華僑史料甚為貧乏。本中心明白到有關美國華僑歷史的中文著作十分短缺，為此發起了這方面的中文研究工作。

「華工歷史研究」的提議源自本中心主持人江念祖先生，江先生在一九八二年九月曾訪問香港及中國，有機會與香港大學的亞洲研究中心、鳳平山圖書館、廣東中山大學東南亞歷史研究學院的導師及代表交換意見；更榮幸地能與知名社會學家陳翰笙博士會面於北京。江念祖先生在這次訪問旅程中，搜集到有關海外華僑狀況的中文資料。資料中計有伍揚誠先生的「生活在紐約唐人街」，陳翰笙博士的「華工出國史料」十輯中之三輯，「美國排華史」，「苦社會」，「美國迫害華工史料」，「豬仔華工訪問錄」，「華僑、新寧鐵路與台山」，「東南亞歷史論叢」，以及「地平線」雜文等等。江先生認為這些資料對華僑方面的中文研究很有幫助，隨之定下了「華工歷史研究」大綱。

「華工歷史研究」工作，從學術論點上來說，是一個重要的工作，因為，如上文提到，它是以中文資料為研究基礎，是以對華僑的移民歷史及體驗方面的綜合結論更為貼切，準確。另一方面，通過這個研究，本中心希望可以為華埠社區帶來更多有關華僑的中文歷史書籍，讓新移民及華埠人士能夠讀到早期海外華僑的生活，在美國的掙扎，作出的貢獻，面對的困難，以及何爭取應有的權利。希望新移民藉此了解到若改善美國華人，亞裔的生活及地位，移民必須參與權利的爭取。與此同時，希望華僑會提起筆桿，為下一代及未來的新移民，寫出他們在美國的際遇，增加有關華僑的中文資料。

「華工歷史研究」工作的第一步是由本中心會員李惠芬，整理江先生從香港及中國搜集得來的中文資料，進而節錄及翻譯部份文選，文選會在本中心月刊刊登。再進一步是擴充現有資料及其用途。研究資料整理妥當後，會存放在本中心圖書館，歡迎社區人士借閱。

李惠芬在過去曾做過很多翻譯工作及歷史研究。例如本中心出版的「排華法令一百年紀念」冊子，「華僑先鋒者」幻燈片旁述，運輸博物館與昆市社區合辦的「波士頓社區故事」，舊金山中華文化基金會的「美國亞裔婦女研究」，以及華人前進會的「華埠歷史研究」等等。李小姐認為「華工歷史研究」用中文資料為研究基礎以及讀者對象是華僑及新移民，跟過去的的工作不同，「華工歷史研究」是一項新嘗試。

本中心歡迎各界人士參加這個研究工作。有關詳情，請接洽李惠芬於亞裔文化中心，必珠街二十七號三樓（華埠）電話：四二六五三三三。這個研究工作部份是由哈佛政治學院及社會問題改善中心資助。

中華專業人員會議

討論社區及科技問題

紐英倫區中華專業人員會議在七月八日—十日在波市瑪雅酒店舉行，今年主題除科技外，更增加了討論社區事項，出席人數雖稀少，但卻能從會議中獲得豐富的資料。

今年會議內容採取較實際的雙邊方法：第一，提供華人專業人員有機可乘予社區各種活動，包括保健、社區經濟發展與服務，以及房屋住宅方面；第二，介紹些華人專業人員因著科技上之發明而個別發展成小型企業。

此次會議的主辦人及單位包括：

Systems Architect, Inc. 總裁

潘盛頓；傳技公司總裁王中一；中華公所及中華經濟發展會。

主要的講員嘉賓來自中華民國，包括工業技術研究院的院長徐賢修和國科會主席張明哲。兩個單位都代表了國內重要研究發展的中心。兩位代表都促華裔專業人士回國貢獻科技上的才能。據稱台灣的「人才外流」情形極為嚴重，對政府的研究發展努力有不良的影響，（在過去廿五年來，台灣省出國留學的七萬人中，只有八千人回國服務）。

徐院長在午餐宴會上坦白的對來賓表示：「我這次來美的目的，坦白說，是為了徵募在美國的人才回台灣服務。」徐院長並指出政府對回國創業的學人的各種優惠鼓勵及十年來台灣經濟平均百分之八的成長率。

張主席更向予會者列明國內八點優先研究範圍：生物技術、電子光學、食物處理學、能源、通訊、肝臟控制、自動化及生產能力。張主席並強調政府已改進研究設備及生活工作環境以鼓勵外國學人回去，他表示今日的「家」已不再是從前簡陋的形象，他促學人回去參觀旅行並留在國內。

北美事務協調會駐波士頓辦事處林水吉處長演說時，特別喚起中華專業人員協會的會員們注意加強與華人社區及各省份的中國人之間的了解。林處長認為中國人在美國能受到歡迎是因為中國人盡忠職守的性格及富於專業技能的關係。但他表示中國人的



向予會人士透露了他公司如何善加利用機會，使丹頓電腦成為一個成長率達百分之九點五三四的公司。

小型企業行政會SBA前助理區域行政人員占士麥拉雲 James W. McLavin 敦促少數民族企業，尤指華人社區而言，應自成網路，並應多利用聯邦政府及SBA所提供的服務。

其餘科技方面發表報告的包括羅德島大學羅仁權博士，王安實驗室王申培博士，東南麻州大學陳季鶴博士；Temple University-Dr. Arthur Poe 有三份研究是健康醫療方面的報告，由 Dr. Albert K. Yee 哈佛醫學院李少玉M.D.；塔英士醫學院黃炳烈博士。

電腦應用方面的研討會，提出報告的包括：MITRE 公司的刑誠忠博士；傳技公司總裁王中一博士；DE C 楊德榮博士。

關於社區經濟發展方面，研討圍繞著華經會近兩項活動的成就。奧士佛街房屋計劃及波爾斯頓大樓的中華貿易中心。參予研討會的人士同意成立委員會為「南灣頤養院設備基金」提供專業技能，顧問及籌一百萬元款項的各種協助。委員會成員包括 Bob Wong 州街銀行

State Street Bank 阮國寬梅伍銀寬、蔣宗王及潘盛頓。社區服務、房屋及海外華僑教育研討會中則有不同的建議提出，討論著重於認同及文化問題，並商討各種為華裔子弟保持文化語言的方法。

市府單位幫助社區團體

申請重建利用空置土地

波市社區發展與職業處 NDEA 最近宣佈一項空置土地收復計劃 Vacant Land Reclamation Project VLRP

凡對市府擁有的空置土地有完整使用計劃的社區團體均可申請基金補助重建空置土地，土地重新使用範圍包括改建為小型遊玩場、公園、花園、玩耍場地等，NGWA 並聲明重新使用土地之目的並不限於上面列舉之範圍。

申請程序包括先在社區附近選擇一塊空置市府土地，企劃一份詳盡方案列明如何重新使用該地段，呈交有關部門

波市競選婦女聯盟

舉辦候選人之夜

由波市各階層婦女所組成的「波市競選婦女聯盟」Women's Alliance for Boston Elections WABE 將主辦兩次「候選人之夜」Candidates Nights，由波市政府候選人就婦女問題發表政見。

第一次候選人之夜將於八月十八日在波市青年會 YWCA, 14 Clarendon Street 舉行，由市長候選人發表談話。第二次候選人之夜將於秋天舉行，介時將邀請市議會及學校委員會候選人參加討論。

「波市競選婦女聯盟」已擬定了討論的重點，包括：波市成立專門處理婦女地位問題的部門或委員會；市府職員同工同酬；婦女安全；保護生育自由；支持經濟能力所及的保健計劃；公共房屋的興建；教育機會均等；提高托兒班品質以及消取本市所有之歧視問題。

WABE 的成員眾多，包括了「亞洲姊妹行動會」ASIA Asian Sisters in Action 籌辦此次活動之目的是欲帶動建立波市政壇婦女的獨立主張，並希望藉此倡導當選的市府人員積極為婦女問題謀求良策。此新近成立的團體將於市政府選舉過後，繼續督察各當選人使其實踐競選時對婦女團體作的承諾。

八月十七日晚之活動由七時開始，備有托兒專人，殘障市民可向女青年會洽商參予此活動之辦法。任何有關「候選人之夜」及 WABE 之詳細資料，請向下列人士查詢：

Janet Ferone 625-6022
Diane Baler: 661-0577,
Benita Roth: 625-7935

六名亞裔公校學生

獲增千元獎學金

大波士頓商會 Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce 與波市永久慈善基金 Permanent Charity Fund of Boston 最近宣佈頒發一項 STRIVE 獎學金予廿八名波市公立學校高中畢業生，每名得獎人必需有意願選讀進一步的職業教育學校，便可獲得一千元獎學金之支助。

廿八名得獎學生中有六名是亞裔人士，他們都是經過審慎的挑選，以出眾的學業成績，優良的課外出席率及堅定的事業目標而被選中。六位亞裔獲獎人分別是：David Chan 畢業於波士頓拉丁學校，事業興趣是商業及食品服務，將就讀於 Babson Tri Hoan Dang 畢業於英文中學，事業興趣是航空學，將就讀於 Wentworth Institute

Chor Chi Kwan 畢業於牙買加平原中學 Jamaica Plain 事業興趣是商業設計，將就讀於 Bartlett School of Art 以下三位學生均畢業於 Brighton 中學：Hung Van Do 事業興趣是飛機機械學，將就讀於東岸航空技術學校 Tri Van Nguyen 事業興趣是工業技術學，將就讀於東北工業技術學院。Dinh Gia Pham 事業興趣是電子學，將就讀於東岸航空技術學校。

八三年度

市職競選辯論會

波士頓婦女選民聯盟

The League of Women Voters of Boston 首次與大波士頓商會 Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce 聯手主辦「一九八三年度波士頓辯論會」，邀請市長候選人參加一連串的非黨派辯論會，以本

市所面臨的各種問題為辯論焦點。候選人提出各自的競選政見。介時電視台第四號台，第五台及第七台均會安排於黃金時段直接轉播全場實況。轉播時間為：

八月十七日，星期三，晚八點—九點；九月十四日，星期三，晚八點—九點；十一月一日，星期二，晚八點—九點。籌辦此次辯論會之目的是為市民提供非黨派的競選資料，使候選人能參予有意義的討論及分析本市的問題。

麻省車輛登記處

辦徵求文員考試

麻省車輛登記處將會在八月六日上午九時三十分舉辦九項不同職位的文員考試。下列為考試的試名：初級文員，初級文員及打字員，初級文員及速記員，初級電腦資料輸入員，電話接線生，高級文員，高級文員及打字員，高級文員及速記員與高級電腦資料輸入員。

以上各項考試均不需要預先報名。如果你想參加考試的話，請於八月六日上午九時前帶同一枝原子筆及兩枝二號鉛筆到下列其中一間學校參考。考試將會在 Jamaica Plain High School, Cambridge Rindge & Latin High School 及 Quincy High School 舉行。

欲知詳細資料，請打電話：七二七—一五九〇或外埠免費電話：（八〇〇）三九二—六一七八詢問。傷殘人士如需要特別安排，請打電話：七二七—一八四九二或七二七—七五八三。

舢舨月刊

出版人：
華美福利會
地址：
波士頓市佛街
十號
電話：
四二六·八六七三

一 本刊為增進性質，歡迎來函華美福利會索閱。如讀者遷移地址，務請早日通知以便改寄。
二 本刊經費全係各方讀者及熱心人士團體支持。歡迎讀者賜助郵印費，不論多少皆所歡迎。
三 本刊篇幅公開，歡迎投稿與圖片，更歡迎讀者來函討論指教，稿件請

儘量包括中、英雙種文字，以減少翻譯工作。
四 在編者主理期間，本刊中文版將以公正、客觀之立場，多方就大波士頓區華裔社區各項時事、各僑團、組織之近展、文教訊息、時人動態與其他具有新聞性之消息作詳實的報導。以期維繫華裔訊息交流，共

謀華裔社區利益，並坦誠以文相論，推廣中華文化傳統。
本刊歡迎華裔個人或團體於每月廿三日前賜稿。來稿以千字左右，具有新聞性為最佳。來稿請函寄或遞交惡士佛街十八號一樓華美福利會舢舨月刊收啟。

市政府選舉被迫暫延

新區域劃分法被控違憲

市議會密羅緊鼓重劃選區

波市政壇最近面臨了一陣動亂。眼看選市政府及公校委員會代表的日子已迫近，卻因聯邦地方法院法官加富利 Judge Andrew A. Caffrey

發現八二年二月市議會所通過的「代表分區劃分方案」是違反美國憲法的「一人一票」政策，「區域劃分」所用的一九七五年的人口調查資料，一九八〇年的人口調查資料顯示人口組成及人數方面已有很大差別，而法律上規定每一選區的人口必需均等以確保每張選票是同等力量的。

因此下令市政府及公校委員會選舉不得以目前的九區分區圖為基礎，因此本擬定於九月廿七日的初選，眼看非延期不可，所有候選人深受困擾。尤其是各代表區域的市議員及學委會候選人，深感尷尬的是今日所代表之社區於重新劃分後極可能不在同一區域內。

一九八一年十一月波市選民投票通過更改當時之市政府結構，新的市議會及學委會將各由九區區代表及四名全市代表組成。新的區域代表方案將全市劃分為九個人口相等的行政地區，每區選出代表一人，目的是區域代表比較能反映各區域民衆需求，真正能成爲一名切實的民意代表。

方案通過後的工作是如何公平的取公開聽證制度，經過數月的折騰終將本市劃分為九區。當時市議會曾採向地方法院告了一狀，認為新的區域劃分法故意限制黑人及拉丁美洲人的政治影響力，違反「一人一票」憲法規定，及指責不該用七五年之人口資料為準則。結果地方法院足足等了將近一年時間處理本案，而且偏在初選日快到的時才下令暫停選舉，因此不少候選人的競選活動都連帶受影響。競選代表第二區的市議員候選人對本刊發表下列意見。

佳利 Jack Kelly

我的競選活動均依照著一特別程序進行，希望至初選時（九月廿七日）達到尖峰狀態。現今初選日改為十一月初，我們必需重新策劃競選活動之程序，暫時不可能全力以赴去做太多事情。

如果區域要重劃，我已向幾位市議員表示我的意見，我不希望華埠與南端分開，我對華埠有非常深厚的感情，我想爲華埠帶來新的改變，我要爲亞裔人士服務。

我認為法官的判決是一種不負責任的行爲，他完全不考慮到候選人及選民的情形。他有足夠時間去判案，為何要等九個月才作出決定？

目前的劃分法依我看來是最好的方法，我不認為重劃會有好處，如果重劃去遷就西班牙裔，亦會影響其他區域的完整性。我認為應該依照目前劃分法進行選舉，一切應等選舉後由新上任的人去更改。如今將選舉延至假日季節，對本市選民是不公平的。

菲曼多羅 Ali Fumero

應該等選舉以後才處理此事，控方（民權律師委員會）應該早有表示，既然已太遲就該等選舉以後才設法解決。

泰勒 Michael Taylor

我的競選活動將繼續進行，我們將繼續探討研究本區內的各項問題，一切如期進行。目前的訴訟、反訴訟及重劃等事非常混亂，在選民之間亦造成混淆不

清的現象。這傷害了選民對區域代表制度的信心。本來這個新採行的制度已開始在人民心目中建立起清晰的印象，但現在一切都消失。人民會懷疑選舉制度的可信性。這不但對我而是對全市人民均爲一件不幸的事。這個判決的時間是整件事情中最不巧之處。

希斯 Christopher Hayes

我完全同意法官「一人一票」的論點。判決時間的問題對候選人造成影響但我卻例外。我的競選活動並不是全天的，因爲我有一份工作，目前我請了三個禮拜假進行競選活動，一切還是依照原定計劃，只希望重劃後的區域是我所能接受的。

在新區域制度下華埠及南端首次能成爲一個體系投票，但目前的形勢，選民不再知道那一個候選人是代表那一區。我仍然努力以赴競選爲市議員。

哈里臣街十九戶租客結束罷租

租客委員會與業主簽三年新約

哈里臣街二百卅一號柏文樓之十九戶租客已於七月初旬與業主達成協議，重新續了三年約。十九戶租客於今年三月開始拒繳租金，並成立租客公會採取一致行動與業主交涉。租客們指責業主哈里斯對樓宇公用設施及柏文內違反房屋條例的地方均不於適當之修理，兼且在舊約即將屆滿簽新約之際將房租漲至一倍以上。

經過數個月以來冗長的協議，在華埠房屋小組提供法律及商討技術的協助下，終於談妥新約條件。業主與租客基本上同意將十九戶分為三組，因每家入住時間不一因此

租金亦不同。第一類租客是最早搬入伙者有包水電。第二類住戶則沒有包水電；第三類住戶爲新近搬入伙。亦沒有包水電，兼且房租已由業主調整。比前兩類租客都高。正因三類房客所繳之租金不一，所以新契約內所增加之租金亦照比例三組不同。

第一組租客第一年加租百分之十二，翌年加百分之十，業主同意仍包水電。第二組租客第一年加百分之三，翌年加百分之九。第三類租客第一年不加租，第二年加百分之九。第二年、三年租客，業主仍然不包水電。雙方並同意於第三年全部十九戶加租的比率爲百分之八。（接第九版）

多澈斯特區零晨命案

海軍陸戰隊員揮刀殺四人

一名越南移民傷重不治

七月廿四日零晨時分，一名居於多澈斯特區 COLEMAN ST. NORFOLK 高曼街越南移民恩曼（譯名）

在自宅門前身中數刀，傷及要害不治身亡。凶嫌是一名海軍陸戰隊員。事發原因據現場居民稱是死者與兩名傷者於零晨一時半左右因屋外有數名美國人士非常吵吵而到屋外要求他們安靜下來，結果凶嫌十九歲的羅拔拉拉 Robert Glasser 居然手持小刀追斬三名越南難民。

據警局表示此案凶殺案已是今年內第十四宗涉及亞裔移民的報警案件而且大部份是發生在大批寮國柬埔寨及越南難民聚居的特區內。據保難民來美的波士頓國際機構 INTERCULTURAL INSTITUTE OF BOSTON 難民服務調配員露茜女士 NOIRA LUCCY 解釋難民都被安排住在多澈斯特區主要是以區域內房子的供求情形、房租、交通便利及必需靠近難民服務中心等條件吻合。早在一九七五年第一批難民湧至美國時，被分發到波市的難民，大部份居於 ALSTON-BELLEVUE 區，但近年來這一區域房租大漲，一些難民便搬到房租較便宜之區域，如多澈斯特及波市東區。

（接第十版）

